The Pacific.

First Pure, then Peaceable — without Partiality and without Hypocrisy.

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The Weekly Pacific.

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DEVOTED TO
RELIGION, EDUCATION AND GENERAL NEWS.

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The Minister a Practical Man.

President Andrews, in a recent address at Lane Seminary, remarked that "Intelligent Laymen are asking for a more practical Ministry, *i. e.*, for more practical men in the Ministry," and in answer to the question, What then is a practical man? says:

"The word is one of our times, and peculiarly adapted to the genius of our people. It seems to consist of two elements: (1.) A quick and accurate perception of the circumstances in which one is placed. (2.) A wise selection and application of the means within his reach to the desired end. All professions furnish opportunities for the exercise and facilities for the cultivation of this talent. Seeing is a practical faculty, but some persons always look through a false medium, and see not men as they are, but "men as trees walking." Others live in a crust, and never project themselves into the community to become familiar with its sympathies and wants. The minister should, and may, avoid both these errors. The practical has its appropriate place in entire work—in his studies, his visits, his sermons. Some men, instead of making sermons to meet the varying circumstances and demands of their people, make *sermons in the abstract*, and one such man recently felicitated himself upon the fact that he had, by extra work and being fortunate in having help come along, got a dozen sermons ahead! It must have been dry preaching and dry hearing them.

A clergyman is tempted to isolation of feeling and habit. He should, therefore, seek opportunities of getting out among men, and learning to understand himself and the causes of his want of success.

The practical is not necessarily narrow, or inconsistent with thorough knowledge. Neither is it mere preciseness or punctiliousness. It is rather a precise adaptation of means and energies to each peculiar juncture. It is doing well the work in hand, whatever that may be. It has a resemblance to tact, but is higher and nobler. It is not wire-pulling: for its ends are always right, and its means are never tortuous. Such practical talent is worthy of the minister's earnest study and endeavors. He needs it especially in the West. He must not bring here the notions of other regions, and insist upon them, but must adapt himself to Western habits and modes of thought—he must feel that this is his home, and that here is his work."

Holy Meditation.

In order to be profitable, this exercise must engage not only the understanding, but the heart. The employment of the thoughts upon religious truth, may be cold and barren service. If you approach divine things with a speculative disposition, or revolve them in the mind merely as subjects of intellectual study, they will leave little or no sweet and holy influence on the soul. But come to them with the conviction that they are matters in which the affections are especially concerned, and with a heart freed from perverting influences, so that the sensibilities are tender and open to impression, and they will warm, and enliven, and impart a lasting impulse to the growth of piety.

Now there are certain occasions, on which the mind is drawn away from the excitement and the cares that usually disturb it, and is so chastened and subdued, as peculiarly to dispose it for serious thoughtfulness, and tranquil feeling. The seasons of affliction, for example turn us away for a time at least, from the attractions of the world, incline to serious reflection, and soften the natural firmness of the heart. As one has beautifully expressed it,

"While the wounds of woe are healing,
While the heart is all resigned;
'Tis the solemn feast of feeling,
'Tis the Sabbath of the mind."

So there are several periods which serve to mark the progress of our lives; our birthdays or the annual days of humiliation and of gratitude, or the close and the beginning of our years, the return of which has a tendency to to induce a similar state of mind. And daily, when we rise refreshed from sleep—a resurrection typical of that which shall awaken us to immortal life—and when the bustle of the day is passed, and the gentle evening comes—the time in which Isaac went abroad to meditate—with the pensive influence of its deepening shades and sober stillness, it will be found comparatively an easy task, to engage ourselves in fixed and interested contemplation upon sacred things. And the morning and the evening, are favorable for still another reason; namely, that the duty can then be made a stated part of the regular exercises of the closet.

If then you notice carefully the times and circumstances which tend to fit you for the exercise of meditation, and habitually and diligently improve them, you will thereby relieve the duty of very many of its difficulties. You will fall in with a favoring current, in place of having to battle an opposing one; and instead of being discouraged by the laboriousness of your attempts, your success, and the profit which attends it, will gradually render the duty a pleasure, rather than a toil.

One of the most common causes of failure in attempts at religious meditation, is that the mind is wearied and distracted, in wandering vaguely over the wide field of general truth. General views are almost necessarily indefinite; they seem, therefore, too remote and abstract to effect us powerfully. Though for many purposes they are useful, they are not fitted to operate on the affections. Suppose, an illustration of the point, you should set yourself to meditate on history. You might begin with the origin of states, and glance over the great outline of events from age to age, observing when and how one rose and another fell, and by what means and instruments great revolutions were accomplished, until you had formed to yourself a comprehensive view of the annals of the world. It is, however, impossible to conceive, that your sympathies should be awakened in this manner. The act of making such a general survey, would be a mere effort of the intellect; instructive it may be, yet cool and unaffecting. But instead of this you turn your attention to a single point, to the siege and sacking of a city, to the details of hard fought battles, to the unavailing heroism of a Cato, or the crimes and misfortunes of a Mary; and all your feelings are arroused, and you are moved to indignation at oppression, and melted into pity at distress. In like manner, if the mind be sent to rove over the broad surface of God's truth, as nature and revelation spread it out, it will come back cold and unexcited as before. But select a single topic, and give it a minute and particular consideration; regarding it in various points of view, and tracing out its practical applications, or noting its facts, if facts are connected with it, and allowing the mind to rest upon them one by one; and the heart is easily affected, and deep interests awakened. and when once the attention is aroused and the sympathies enlisted on a subject meditation on it is easy, and likely to be useful. The mental powers seem then to have borrowed new activity; new thoughts are readily suggested; the subject itself is found to have interesting aspects which were before unknown; striking illustrations and analogies occur; and the affections are raised at length, to a state of devout and fervent elevation.

Rev. Ray Palmer.

ON!

From the dark and troubled surges
Of the roaring sea of Time,
Evermore a world emerges,
Solemn, beautiful, sublime;
So, of old, from Grecian water,
'Mid the music and the balm,
Rose the dread Olympian daughter,
Floating on the azure calm.

Evermore the worlds are fading,
Evermore the worlds will bloom;
To refute our weak upbraiding,
To throw lightness on the gloom,
Ever the imperfect passes,
But the perfect ever grows;
Forests sink to deep morasses,
Fairer landscapes to disclose.

All the beauty, all the splendor
Of the ancient earth and sky—
Graceful forms and persons tender,
All have passed in silence by;
Man the fairest, man the youngest,
Man the darling of the gods,
With the weakest, with the strongest,
Travels to the still abodes.

All his brothers, unlamenting,
To the eternal plan conform,
Full, unquailing, unrepenting,
In the calm and in the storm;
Man, too, with a quiet bearing,
With brave heart and steadfast eye,
Undisturbed and undespairing,
Yes, with noble joy must die!

Has he shared what Nature proffered?
Gladly taken what she gave?
Now the one last gift is offered—
Let him take that gift—the grave;
With a grand renunciation
Let him leave to earth and sun
For another generation
All the good that he hath done.

Knowing that the laws eternal
Never, never can deceive;
Raised above the sphere diurnal,
And too noble far to grieve;
Glad that he has been the agent
Of the universal heart,
That in Life's majestic pageant,
He has played no worthless part;

So a great and holy feeling
Shall sustain his human soul,
And a silent strength revealing
Shall the past re-seek the whole.
It shall change but shall not perish,
Now in life and now in death,
For what most we love and cherish,
Dies to breathe a nobler breath.

London Literary Gazette.

"No Step Backward!"

There remains no doubt that the Daily Business-hours Union Prayer-Meeting has taken root as a living institution in the spiritual church. The indication which proves this, are multiplying from every quarter. It is impossible to attend steadily the noon prayer-meetings in New York, or any of them, without feeling the firm determination which prevades a large body of Christians, never to relinquish the advanced position taken up by that great movement, so palpably and emphatically from God. In Boston and Philadelphia, the meetings are carried on, not only with a like resolve but with unabated numbers and fervor. From other cities, reports are coming in, that the Union Daily Prayer-Meetings is recognized as a fixed arrangement, and steps are taken for its accommodation by the year. Christians have tested the blessedness of suspending worldly business for prayer, as they do for daily food; and a man who had just discovered the utility and comfort of a daily dinner, might as well be expected to relapse into daily fasting, as many of us now to forego the transcendent privilege of a mid-day prayer-meeting. It has also been discovered that the interest in prayer-meetings is in proportion to their frequency; that a meeting every day will draw with at least seven times the attraction of a meeting one day in seven; in short, that prayer is one of those peculiarly good things, of which the more we have, the more we want! We shall not go back to weekly prayer-meetings, until we are prepared to exchange full and fervent gatherings for the just broken solitude and silence of empty benches in the old style.

A Monkey and the Pitcher Plant.

Two brothers, Englishmen, were once traveling on foot from Dondra Head, the southern extremity of the Island of Ceylon, towards Candy, in the interior, about one hundred and twenty miles northward. They started upon their journey very early in the morning, and expected to accomplish it in three or four days, though, as the sun is so exceedingly warm in that country, they intended to rest during the heat of the day under the shade of the many broad-leaved palm-trees that grew by the side of the road.

They had traveled some distance when the younger stopped, and gazing inquiringly around said:

"I surely heard a cry, Robert, as if some one was hurt. Let us look and see what it can be," he added, as a low moan now distinctly reached their ears; it proceeded from a group of cocoanut trees that grew on their right hand.

The brothers sprang hastily but cautiously forward, and searched carefully around, till at last the elder exclaimed, laughing:

"Here it is, Arthur, come and see;" and as his brother turned towards him, he pointed to a monkey, who, having fallen from one of the branches of the fruit tree, had hurt himself very severely.

"Poor fellow!" said Arthur; and taking him up, he tore a strip from his handkerchief and bound the wounded limb, and then turned to resume his journey with the monkey in his arms.

"You surely," said Robert do not intend to take that disgusting animal as your companion to Candy!"

"Do you think," replied Arthur, "that I would leave this poor helpless creature to die of this wound? No; he shall be my companion until he is cured, and then he may return as soon as he likes, to his home in the forest."

The two brothers traveled on their way, though the elder could not sometimes refrain from joking the other about his companion. They had journeyed two days, and were about half way from the place of their destination, when the heat became exceedingly oppressive, and the numerous springs which had heretofore flowed along the side of the road, became dried up, and they began to suffer from the want of water. Their strength was failing—they felt as though they could proceed no further; and on the morning of the fourth day, when within about thirty miles of Candy, both brothers sunk down at the foot of a palm tree, exhausted and parched with thirst.

"Must we die here?" exclaimed Robert, with a groan.

"Trust in God," replied Arthur, raising his eyes towards heaven.

Suddenly the monkey, who was resting by his side, sprang up and ran eagerly along the road, as if he were searching for something. At last he returned, and seizing Arthur by the arm, endeavored to draw him along with him.

"How strangely he acts!" said the young man; "what can he have found?" and summoning all his strength, he arose and followed the animal.

When he reached the spot, what met his delighted eyes? There, growing in luxuriant abundance, was the silky, downy pitcher plant, or monkey cup, so called on account of its being sought after by those animals for the purpose of quenching their thirst. The flower is in the shape of a cup, about six inches in length, and one and a half in diameter; it has a lid, which opens and shuts with the changes of the weather, and is filled with pure water, a secretion from the plant.

The two brothers drank of the water, and were refreshed; and when they at last reached their home, they related to their astonished friends how the monkey had saved their lives. "Lord, how manifold are Thy works! in wisdom hast Thou made them all."

A Talent too much Exercised.—There are some Christians who seem to have a peculiar talent for discovering unpleasant things. They see every imperfection and fault in churches and individuals, and worry themselves with a thousand discoveries that others never notice. They see but little to improve, because they are always hunting for something to condemn. Others must think as they think, feel as they feel, and act as they would have them act, or they are the subjects of severe criticism or uncharitable censure. The exercise of this talent is not always edifying, nor is the spirit which prompts it infallible evidence of high attainments in piety. It fails often to promote the end in view, and seldom secures that peace, harmony and love favorable to Christian enjoyment. True Christian charity covers, or passes by, many human infirmities, "is not easily provoked, thinketh no evil;" but the exercise of the talent of which we speak, and which is easily cultivated, because the natural soil of the human heart is so favorable to its growth, and the field of exercise so fruittul, is not a promoter of this charity.

Christian reader, have you this talent? Earthly considerations may cause you to cultivate and exercise it freely, but celestial grace alone can furnish that restraint that would promote your own peace and usefulness. For burying this "talent," you will never be called to an account.—It is a part of that old Adam which said in the garden, "she gave me, and I did eat it."—*True Witness.*

Paying for a Sabbath.—A few weeks since, on a Mississippi steamboat—the *City of Memphis*—there were nearly one hundred members of the General Assembly of the (O. S.) Presbyterian Church, on their way to attend the recent session of that body in New Orleans. Finding that their boat would not reach her destination before the Sabbath, they made up a contribution of *five hundred dollars*, to induce the captain to lie over for the holy day at the village of Providence, Louisiana. There they spent a delightful Sabbath, preaching in the town and on board the boat, and participating in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper with the Presbyterian church, and the Presbytery of Central Mississippi, which was in session at that place. They paid well for their Sabbath, and doubtless felt that they were well paid for it too. It was the best "Sabbath document" undoubtedly, that was ever seen on the profane Mississippi—"a living epistle, known and read of all men," on the precious sacredness of the Lord's Day.

N. Y. Chronicle.

SINGULAR NATURAL INCIDENTS.

AN EAGLE CATCHING A HARE FROM A DOG.

Upon the ranch of a friend of ours, a Mr. Perry, near the Cosumne River, a hunter had started a large hare and the dog was in full pursuit. Suddenly a grey eagle swept down from a neighboring tree, caught the hare in its tallons, and rose nearly perpendicularly into the air a hundred feet or so. Here, for some reason, perhaps to kill the animal, and perhaps for sport, the eagle dropped the hare which fell directly by the waiting, anxious dog; of course it was seized at once and killed. The hare being weighed was found to be a little over eight pounds, a heavy load we should suppose for the eagle. We have heard before that some birds will drop clams upon rocks to break them, but never heard of any such thing before, to kill an animal.

A LIZARD CUTS OFF ITS OWN TAIL.

We were standing with a friend in Mississippi Township, Sac. Co., and observed a beautiful lizard of the largest kind, some eleven inches in length, we should judge, lying perfectly still, of a clear smooth appearance, as if he might have just slonghed off his old skin and was luxuriating in new life. Soon we attempted to scare him, but as he was on the other side of the fence he did not seem to care for the waving of our hand. The friend, having a small stick in his fingers, held it out and let it drop upon the tail of the lizard. He at once moved along, though rather slowly, waving his caudel extremity back and forth as if in some pain. Running into a corner, in a moment he come out, minus full four inches of his tail, with head up, and active as if full of real glee. We examined his retreat, and there, acting exactly like the severed tail of a snake, twisting, twirling and winding, as if in great agony, was the tail of the lizard. He had certainly cut it off himself because of the temporary pain he felt in it.

A LIZARD AND A WASP.

We were watching, while resting in the higher mountains, the sly, lively movements of a lizard which, evidently, with a hungry stomach, was watching for game in the character of flies, bugs, &c. A common yellow wasp or hornet came buzzing along, and instantly the lizard was all eagerness. Soon the hornet came round near the little watchful hunter, and, like a little panther bounding, he brought his glutinous tongue across the winged insect and at once drew him into his mouth. Then appeared the good sense of the little fellow, for he had no teeth with which to bite his captive, and should he take into his mouth or swallow the hornet, his poisonous sting would be sure to penetrate his sensitive inwards, and evident give him excruciating pain. Hence with the quickest shake of the head, he brought the forward end of his victim properly into his mouth and swallowed him until the extreme of the abdomen of the hornet, with the sting barely protruded beyond the lips, and there he held him, with head up and eyes glistening with interest at the success of his plans. The dash stinger of the captive was repeatedly thrust out and drawn in, eager to strike a ravenging stroke, but entirely harmless. At length, after a few careful experiments to be sure that all was safe, the lizard drew the hornet wholly into his mouth and swallowed the little creature, smacking his lips in evident satisfaction, as if having feasted on an unusually precious morsel. S. V.

The Babies.—Hall's Journal of Health thus estimates the cost of feeding a baby, deprived of its mother's milk:

"A hearty infant will swallow, during the first year of its life, fourteen hundred pounds of milk, in which are twenty-one pounds of cheese, thirty pounds of butter, and one hundred and twelve pounds of sugar, at six cents a quart, with the necessary sweetening, each "dear" little creature costs, for food alone, $50 for the first year."

Not Bad.—A jolly son of Erin had been "reeling his way" home in a "how come you so" state, when his loving spouse saluted him thus, "You must be dreadful tired, sure, Dennis, wid yer long walk of six miles."—"Arrah, away wid yer nonsense," he replied, "it wasn't the length of the walk at all that fatigued me—*'twas the breadth of it and sure!*"

The Cambric Handkerchief.

In one of the business streets of a busy city walked an elderly lady, accompanied by a gentleman who had lately completed his education. Being engaged in conversation neither of them seemed to attend to any thing besides, till the crowd, pressing against them, caused the gentleman to look round, when he perceived some boys, of what he called suspicious appearance, following their path.

"Ah, I must watch my pockets," he said; "I had a warning when last here of what I might expect in your city."

"What was it?" inquired the lady.

"Probably what is only a common occurrence. My Indian handkerchief was picked from my pocket. "Sir, your handkerchief is stolen,' said a woman. I looked behind, and there was a young lad making off with it at full speed. I followed, and if my fingers were not as light as his, my feet were. When he saw I was likely to win the race, he dropped his spoils, so I recovered my property; and the little rogue might have got off better than he deserved, had not a policeman witnessed the transaction, and provided him with lodgings gratis; yet not quite so, for he had to pay by hard labor for board and lodging while he remained."

"And, doubtless, he came out of that lodging better qualified and better disposed to pick your pockets than when he went in."

"That is no affair of mine, Mrs. Harman. My business is to punish a thief when I catch him. Let the chaplain reform him if he can."

"Aided by the society in which the poor culprit will be condemned during his imprisonment!" answered Mrs. Harman. "Ah, my dear sir," she continued, "how different is the end man proposes in the case of an offender against himself, from that which our heavenly Father designs in dealing with far worse offenders! Man aims only to punish; God seeks to convert."

"But you hardly expect me to stand preaching in the street to every little thief whose hand I may find in my pockets?"

"No, I do not. But as we are all interested in the suppression of vice, I would have you and all others alive to the importance of making use of the means by which these poor outcasts may become respectable members of society, and, instead of handing them over on every occasion to the tender mercies of the law, endeavor to place them where their evil habits may be checked and their intellect cultivated."

"All perfectly utopian, Mrs. Harman, believe me. Show me a single instance in which any good fruit has ever been found no one of these crabsticks, and then I may try and act as you desire the next time my pocket is picked."

"You promise me that, do you?" said Mrs. Herman, looking up earnestly in his face.

"I may very safely," he replied, laughing.

"Well, when we arrive at the cottage, I will tell you a tale that I think will interest you."

This cottage (Mrs. Harman's residence) lay at the outskirts of the city, and was soon reached; and when she and her young friend were seated, she began as follows:

"You may have heard from your mother that I was once in a situation different from that which I now occupy; that I was, in fact, what many would call wealthy. But with this portion of my history I am not going to trouble you, save only to mention that it was then the circumstances took place which form the ground work of my present story. I had driven out one day in an open carriage to make purchases in the city, and was returning home, when I had occasion to stop in a crowded thoroughfare to speak to a person whom I employed. While doing so, I forgot that at the other side of the open carriage lay a basket containing some very valuable articles, and out of which hung a cambric handkerchief. Having finished my business, I turned round in time to see a boy, apparently about ten years of age, draw the handkerchief out, and he was at the point of making off with it when my servant caught him by the ragged collar of a miserable coat, and, applying to him some not very complimentary epithets, was about handing him over to a policeman, when something in the boy's countenance struck me with compassion. He had not only the appearance of extreme want, but when detected in the theft hung his head with shame, a burning blush spreading over his wasted and pallid features. 'No, no, John,' I cried, 'do not give him up to the police. Let us try if we cannot do something better for him than that.'

"It was in vain that John declared the little vagabond deserved nothing but the jail. I resolved to have my own way, and to make an experiment with this unfortunate child. I told him where I lived, promised him a good dinner and a coat if he would come to my house that evening. It would have amused you had you seen my servant's face when he heard me inviting a thief to my house and promising him a reward for coming, predicting that I should soon have a visit from a gang of housebreakers, and that this 'little viper' would show them the way. I promised him to be cautious and not to let the boy see any of the house till we had proved him. He came an hour after, and had I not been myself watching for him, I should never have known of his arrival, for he hung about the back door without the courage to knock. Most unwillingly the cook sent him out a plentiful dinner, and I stood by while he ate it, or, rather, part of it, as he did not finish what he got; when I urged him to do so, he asked leave to take the rest home. As yet I had asked him no questions, but now inquired where was his home? Whether he had parents or any family living? Where his home was he would not tell; but he had no father, no mother, no brother, no sister; and, with much difficulty, I gathered from his lips the following tale:

"His father had been a laborer, was killed by a fall from the scaffolding the preceding year. His mother went out to work and earned a miserable pittance which just preserved them from starvation. She had died about three months before I met him (probably from want), and he had not any one to look to for a meal but the owners of the lodging house, one corner of a wretched garret of which he and his mother had occupied. These people would allow him to remain only on one condition, namely, that he would 'do something' for his own support. What that something was you can easily guess, and he soon learned the necessity of attending to their requirements, by becoming a regular street plunderer. If he returned home in the evening empty handed, he was beaten and sent supperless to bed; and such had been his life from the time his mother died till I learned his melancholy story.

"I was encouraged in my desire to take some steps to rescue him from destruction, by perceiving that he was not yet hardened in crime; and I was still further encouraged by seeing a glow of pleasure on his countenance at my proposal to give him a bed in an out-office, and breakfast and dinner every day, provided he would give up his wicked practices, of which I tried to show him the evil, and after he had done some errands, and what he was capable of doing in our farm-yard, attend a school every day. Well washed, well clad and looking fresh and strong after even one week of his new life, Ned C—— went to the school, where he did full justice to himself and his master. There was nothing which the master was capable of teaching that Ned did not show he should, after a while be capable of learning. There was one branch of knowledge in which his progress gave me by far the greatest satisfaction—I mean the knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation. He attended a Sunday school and quickly evinced a deep interest in the lessons there imparted. His behavior became marked by so much propriety, that he obtained, I may say, even the respect of those who had known the circumstances of his early life. Still, as he grew up, I could observe symptoms of an uneasy and unsettled mind; and, on my questioning him about it one day when he was eighteen, he confessed to me that the one thing he desired more than any other, was to get away from the scene of his juvenile wickedness, and to seek his fortune in some foreign land. I could not blame him, and though much I valued him as a useful and trusty servant, I resolved to forward his wishes by every means in my power.

"I had then some friends abroad, and to them I recommended Edward C——. He had laid by some money while in my service, to which I was glad to make such an addition as would provide him with a respectable outfit. The morning on which he went away he said he had a favor to beg of me. I saw his lip tremble and his cheek flush as he told me what the favor was. It was only this: if I still had the remains of the cambric handkerchief, which had been the means of introducing him to me, I would allow him to take it with him. It would be of use to him in two ways, he said; it would remind him of what he once was and keep him humble; and it would also remind him of her who had rescued him from his degraded condition and keep him grateful. It was with many tears that I gave him the handkerchief. It had my name embroidered on one corner. He gazed on the letters, and, folding it up in paper, he asked my prayers and blessing and departed. I heard from him in two months. He had got a situation in a counting-house. He continued to write frequently, and in about a year I had the joy of receiving a letter from his master, informing me that Edward C—— was every day standing higher in his confidence, and he had little doubt that he would one day do well in business for himself.

"Some years elapsed, and then the change in my circumstances took place by which I was plunged from affluence into comparative poverty. I had to part with everything except what would enable me to furnish in the simplest style, two humble apartments, into which I moved when I left my house. I could not bear to inform Edward C—— of the reverse I had undergone, and when I wrote merely mentioned that I had changed my abode, but this would not satisfy him. He begged to know why I had left my pleasant home, but I evaded his questions till I could evade them no longer, for he accused me of a want of confidence in him, and of keeping back something that he ought to know. I then told him all, assuring him that I was very happy, as happy as ever, and that one of my pleasantest thoughts was that I had been the means of his rescue and prosperity.

"It was several months before I heard from him again, and one day just as I began to wonder at his silence, I was told that a gentleman wanted to see me. Not feeling well, I was unwilling to admit strangers, and sent to request that he would send up his name. The servant brought in reply, not a card but a small parcel, which, when I opened it, I found to contain *the cambric handkerchief!* It was Edward C—— After the receipt of my last letter he had been prevented from coming home at once by the necessity of arranging a large amount of business in the concern, of which he was now the junior partner! The moment he was free, he set out for his native land that he might see me. I need only add that there was no service which he could offer that he did not warmly and affectionately press upon me, but the utmost he could prevail on me to accept was a long lease of this pretty little cottage, with the adjoining garden and field, where I live with every needful comfort, and possessing the ability to show kindness to the poor and afflicted. Edward C—— returned to his adopted home, taking the cambric handkerchief with him, and he does not allow me to forget him."

"Well, Mrs. Harman, yours is really a very interesting story," said her young guest. "and it has made me feel that, if I had that poor boy whom I handed over to the police, I should be much disposed to see if some means could not be adopted for endeavoring to reclaim him."

The Weekly Pacific.

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 22, 1858.

"THE PACIFIC."

When we cannot do as we would, we must do the best we can. It is a struggle, always, to carry on a good work, and in this State it has been fully realized, in the long and protracted struggle to establish and support a *Religious Press*. It was not unlooked for. The undertaking itself was a pledge of conflict, and a right earnest one it has been.

If endurance in a good cause is a virtue, none deserve its honors and blessings more than the RELIGIOUS WEEKLIES that have lived on to the present. They have fought and worked their way bravely and steadily on, contending at every step for progress and life. The point where it will be easy to move along—where it will not always be a life and death question, seems yet distant, but up to that we expect to endure—hope to come.

Our readers will see that we have, this week reduced the size of the paper. We hope it will be but a temporary necessity. The unforeseen storm of excitement which swept so many of our people to the northern mines, is the immediate cause of this step. Up to that time THE PACIFIC had never been so prosperous and flourishing, but in this great whirl and upsetment of men and business, our subscription list came to a dead stand, and rather than incur a serious debt, we have resolved to issue a smaller sheet. We hope our friends will concur with us in the wisdom of the step, and endorse our policy by rendering us all the help in their power.

As soon as we are able, we shall make all desirable improvements and enlargements. To do this as early as possible, we urgently and respectfully request all our subscribers to make one *good effort* to add at least one subscriber to our list—more, of course, if possible; send the money without delay to Whitton, Towne & Co. by mail. Subscriptions, when inconvenient to send coin, can be remitted in U. S. postage stamps.

The friends of THE PACIFIC, in this city, have done nobly for it; if anything like a corresponding effort to obtain subscribers, is made throughout the State, there will be no fear of the future.

A LONG REVIVAL.

All Christians admit, that it is their duty to be wholly engaged in religion. The religious life, justly demands the entire consecration of intellect, heart, body, time, influence, and all; and this consecration should be, not formal but earnest, sincere and constant. Religion is worthy the utmost enthusiasm, man can ever feel. Wisely guided, and kept steady to the truth, the soul may glow and burn with the velocity of its own motion, and yet suffer no harm—peril no good. In pursuit of religion the soul may labor with its mightiest power, kindle all its fire, and attain the true destiny. It is, while in this true enthusiasm, call it the baptism of the Holy Spirit, that religion ever attempts any thing approaching its self-justification and shows its power, *as the power of God*.

When it is thus inspired with the holy enthusiasm of truth and godliness, it makes easy conquests in the world. The church moves on as God's host, honoring the redemption committed to its care—dispelling the universal darkness, by pouring on the light, breaking up thraldoms, by the deliverances of grace, and establishing a kingdom, everlasting in holiness, and wonderful in salvation. That the church is not always in this strong advancing life—not always pressing with an eargar faith to the verities of its millennial prophecies—and that it does not always fully meet the times, all alive with wants and expectations—is a matter of history, and a fact of our own experience; but when for a day—a month—a year, its bows and labors with that engaged and solemn life, we are accustomed to call "Revival," what a rush forward jars the world along; and the church thrills again with a "God-speed" movement to its millennial day.

But these revivals have been short-lived in their wrought-up and excited energy, though their results are abiding as salvation itself. But why short-lived? What is there in the truth—in the Holy Spirit—in the promises—in the love and power of God—in the worth of the soul—in all the perils that beset it at every step of probation, to make a revival short-lived? A revival implies a low—cold—desponding state of religion, previous to it—does it not also imply that the same will exist after it? that Christians will settle back again in their ordinary life, and religion must needs take up its old prayers and forms, till the next revival?

There is a revival now which seems to say distinctly—"*Onward, forever.*" How remarkable its commencement—its means—its work—its continuance.

1. It came not with observation; it followed upon no great expectation wrought up by extraordinary combinations and alliances of denominational zeal—creeds and concert,—it flooded upon the church like the glory of Pentecost, in answer to prayer offered to Him who seeth in secret.

2. *In the means* used to increase and multiply its blessings over the land—not protracted meetings, or the extraordinary preaching of great talent and eloquence, but the simple prayer-meeting, prayer everywhere and all the time. Probably at no time has the preaching of the Gospel been so remarkably blessed, and accompanied by so many outright visible proofs of the Spirit's work, as in this revival, but how much of it is owing to prayer? What diviner unction, what finer edge, does the Word need than the passion and temper of supplications, inflamed by the Spirit, the Great Author of fervent and effectual prayer?

3. *Its great results*;—some have attempted to number the converts, but after counting thousands by the hundred, have confessed with joy their inability to make up a full and true count. What a union of Christians has it accomplished? In one hour—more, infinitely more in comparison, than all evangelical world alliances in a hundred years—without touching creeds or denominationalisms, to ignore them—Christians have recognized each other, and the whole brotherhood is evangelized.

But that which perhaps makes this the most remarkable revival, is its long continuance. It bids fair how to be a *long revival*. The noon prayer-meetings, which many expected to see go down, just as soon as the press of religious feeling subsided, are still sustained. In Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other cities—we may say San Francisco—arrangements have been made to keep them, to every day in the year. The feeling is abiding that demands them. We may now look upon the noon-meetings of this great revival as permanent, to remain, meetings of the Catholic church—as the WEEKLY has been the gathering of the sect. The whole church is lifted up on a higher plane not to descend again, but to go up "higher and higher still," till this life of faith, this power of prayer, this baptism of fire and spirit, shall be not the fitful and strange ecstacy, but the ordinary and every-day life of the church, and then shall "nations be born in a day."

ANSWER TO FRIENDS

Who at different times have enquired of us What we considered the true scriptural signification of the Perseverance of Saints, and the correct Calvinistic view. It is this. You have all doubtless read of the apostle Paul. Certainly. Well, you regard him doubtless as having been a true saint; a real Christian who did persevere unto the end and was saved. Yes. Also, as a free moral agent he could, evidently, so far as himself was concerned, have turned from God, chosen sin and been finally lost. Most certainly, as a free agent he could, for he was not, by absolute necessity, compelled to go to heaven. Again, as a free moral agent, surrounded by sin and yet possessed of much of a sinful nature, he was really in danger of sinning and falling away, and had to watch against this danger and in the strength of grace of God avoid it. Yes, indeed, for he tells us what efforts he put forth, "lest after that he had preached to others, he himself should be a castaway." Yet he did not fall away; he did persevere and was saved. Why? Was it not, because having yielded himself to God in repentance of sin, God had entered into a gracious covenant with him and by His grace, did enable him to persevere, showing him his danger, making a way for his escape, and by His Spirit leading him in the way of life? Surely it was so. Then God, in the richness of his love and grace, did ensure his perseverance unto the end, and Paul was saved. Certainly, but this is all about Paul, when we asked as to all Christians. Yes, and now our answer is, just as was the case with Paul, so we believe from the scriptures is the case with every true saint or Christian in the world. As free moral agents they can sin, fall away and finally perish; are really in danger of it, and must, in the strength of God avoid it. But God, through His covenant with them, does sanctify unto them all the means of perseverance, the knowledge of their danger and of the way of life and truth, until, finally, every one does persevere; each one, like Paul, is really saved. Why, where is then the idea that they cannot fall away, as some say. Oh! this is a use of an expression which had its origin in the idea of the covenant of God, but is generally very improperly applied to the man himself, hence we would discard its use, though the real idea of it is correct. The Christian, like Paul, really can, as to himself, fall away and be finally lost; but thus the gracious covenant of God would fail, and as, in the same sense in which it is said God cannot lie, so it is said God's covenant with the repentant sinner cannot fail, and therefor, on the part of God, not of man, the Christian cannot fall away. This is all. God, He cannot lie, He cannot leave the saint to fall away and be lost; as to man, he is a free moral agent, he can fall away and be lost; he is in great danger of it, and must, in God's strength, guard against it, "working out his salvation with fear and trembling," encouraged in the struggle to persevere by the knowledge of the covenant of God, who by his Spirit is "working within him, both to will and to do, His good pleasure."

S. V.

HONORABLE.

In the THIRTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT of the *American Sunday School Union*, just published, many facts are stated which will be highly gratifying to the friends of that institution. We call attention to this one in particular: that the managers, assisted by a few of their friends, have personally assumed all the loss occasioned by the fraudulent transactions of Mr. Porter, the late Corresponding Secretary of the Union. The amount, in round numbers, is THIRTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

This action on the part of the managers is truly praiseworthy and honorable. It gives a soul to the corporation, and no public institution will hereafter have a stronger hold on the confidence of the Christian public than this. In the hands of such men the interests of a good cause are safe. In times of almost general official corruption, bribery and falsehood, it is refreshing to see such a spirit of self-sacrificing fidelity to the public good.

There can be but one response to the appeal which we find in one of the leading religious journals of the day:

"We trust that this action on the part of the managers of the Union, will have its proper influence on churches and private Christians, in calling forth ample contributions for the furtherance of the great work in which it is engaged. It will be remembered that it has lately been the first of our Societies to dispense with the services of all collecting agents; relying henceforth upon the unsolicited charities of the churches for its maintenance and enlargement, and relieving the funds committed to it from that large burden of expense heretofore incurred in the collection of them. So good an example should not pass unrecognized or unrewarded. The pastors and churches owe it to themselves to see that their contributions are not less but more regular and abundant, now that they may be sure that every dollar which they give goes directly to the work of building up Sabbath schools in destitute localities, and of supplying these with the needed libraries. If this experiment should fail we could only blame ourselves henceforth when besieged by agents, soliciting pulpits and lists of church-members. If this experiment succeeds, it will usher in a day of better things in all similar institutions. Let every Christian, and every minister, determine, that so far as in him lies, it *shall* succeed."

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

In Santa Cruz, July 4th, Rt. Rev. Bishop Amat, assisted by the clergy of Monterey and San Juan, consecrated the new Catholic church. Sermons were delivered in English and Spanish. The edifice is Gothic throughout, and is said to be a beautiful and imposing building.

A FESTIVAL, will be given by the ladies of Santa Cruz, this week, for the benefit of the Congregational church. A large committee of arrangements have the matter in charge, and the festival, in such hands is bound to succeed.

The Corner Stone of a new Catholic church in Grass Valley was laid Sunday, July 10th, by the Bishop of San Francisco and other clergy officials. A large crowd was present to witness the ceremonies.

The Ninth Anniversary of the First Presbyterian Church Sabbath School was held last Sabbath evening in their new church on Stockton street. Singing by the children, and addresses by Rev. Dr. Anderson, Pastor and Mr. Lyne, of ——, and the reading of reports constituted the leading exercises of the meeting. A number of the scholars have experienced religion, and united with the church during the last year. The Library consists of 2000 vols. of well selected and interesting books. The school suffered quite a loss of scholars during the building of the new church. It is now filling up, and the prospects are encouraging for the next year's increase and success.

Mr. J. A. Chittenden, of this city, was admitted to Episcopal orders last Sabbath. The services were conducted by Bishop Kip.

INCIDENT IN THE STOCKTON INSANE ASYLUM.

The following narration exhibits something of the craftiness and cunning of the insane, but especially the great tact and presence of mind necessary on the part of the conductors, particularly in emergencies, when dealing with their patients.

The former excellent matron, Mrs. Reid, with her attendant, generally called Elizie, had gone as usual in the morning, into the apartment of the most raving females. They were all yet in their separate apartments leading into one long hall. On some occasion Mrs. Reid had gone forward to the farther end, and Lizzie, contrary to regulations, had opened one of the apartments where a very strong, insane women slept. This woman was sometimes very furious, and would not fear to commit any deed, even to take life if provoked. She had formerly drank excessively and was ardently fond of Sherry wine; but there was no difficulty in dealing with her when she knew that her managers were stronger than herself. On this occasion, as Elizie entered, the bundle of keys were imprudently left in the door, and arrangements were being made to bathe the insane woman. Watching carefully her opportunity, the woman slipped by Elizie, shut the door and turned the key; then with the bound of a wild beast, her eyes flashing with excitement, she sprang forward to Mrs. Reid and exclaimed, "Oh! Mother Reid! I've shut Lizzie into my room, have got the keys, and now you are in my power." Mrs. Reid being a person of only ordinary strength, knew she could do nothing with her, but pleasantly replied, "Well, and so what do you propose to do?" The fierce maniac replied, "I'm going to shut you up, too; open the other rooms and let all the women out." "Well," said Mrs. Reid, "and what then?" "Then I'm going to San Francisco," was the reply. "Why! in those clothes you got on," said Mrs. Reid, "surely every body will laugh at you." "Oh, well," was the reply, after a moment's survey of her clothes; "I will go and buy me some new ones in San Francisco." "But," said Mrs. Reid, "you can't, because every one will know at once by those clothes that you come from the Insane Asylum, and they will take you and bring you right back again." Stopping for a moment for effect as the raving woman was looking at her dress, she added, "Now, I know where all the new dresses are, and I can fix you out so that no one shall detect you. You don't know the room, but come with me and I can show you." So together they started along the hall. As they were going, the insane woman holding tight the keys, Mrs. Reid observed to her: "Now, do you suppose that for a bottle of sherry wine you could pick out the key to Lizzie's door?" "Yes," was the reply, "for a bottle of sherry wine I could." "I hardly think you can," said Mrs. Reid. "Yes, I can," was the reply. "Well, now," said Mrs. Reid, "let us see." The insane woman turned at once to the door where Elizie was locked in, and tried one key and it would not answer; next, another was tried and failed, and the eagerness of the woman increased as each key failed, till in a little the right key was reached, turned with a wrench and the door thrown back wide open. In a moment Elizie sprang out, and Mrs. Reid grasped the insane woman around the waist, pinning her arms to her body; and Elizie in like manner seized her around the lower limbs, and she was quickly borne by the two into her room, and the two, stepping out, turned the key; then first to breathe easy since the danger was perceived. It was an occasion of rejoicing at their escape; of severe and deserved reproach to Elizie for her imprudence in entering alone and leaving the keys in the door; and of earnest protestations, by Elizie, that she would ever be most careful again.

S. V.

THE SUNDAY LAW.

Two of the Judges of our Supreme Court have overturned the Sunday Law, on the ground that it was a *religious interference* with men's rights. As a matter of fact, this is utterly untrue. The law *might* justly have been based on religious considerations as affecting the State. But it was not. Its idea was demonstrably a lower and earthly idea. Let this mistake of our Judges be distinctly noted.

The law was called for, and it was given, for temporal uses alone. So far as the law looked, Sunday was to be simply a *rest*-day. It was indeed hoped by moral and religious men, that *when* rest should be secured, morality and religion would be better cultivated. But the demand for the law was not grounded on the privation of soul-culture. The great mass of Sabbath working men did not put this foremost among their grievances. The demand was for *rest*. For years there had been no relaxation of business. Its iron hand never let go its gripe; it held its victims to ceaseless, wearing toil of muscle and brain. Strong men broke down; their steps faltered, their heads grew prematurely gray—and all uselessly. In these later years, at least, there was none too much business for six days in the week.

Why then did not those who wished take *their* rest-day? A thoughtless public would not let them off. The old custom of Sunday outfits and dust-sales was too strong to be voluntarily given up. Those who would keep open shop *seven* days gained more than an extra sixth of the profits. The competition was ruinous to Sabbath-keeping traffickers.

There was but one way of relief. *All* might close together, and then all would be on an equal footing. To secure this there were but two possible methods: local combination and a Sunday Law.

Local combination was thoroughly tried. Probably all our larger mining towns have made the experiment. Traders would mutually agree to keep their places of business closed. But the word of some was worthless. Trying to steal a march, they would leave a back door open; and the rest, seeing the perfidy, would throw up the agreement and abandon the attempt. This was the uniform result.

The only other resource was *law*. Local legislation was uncertain, and clothed with too little dignity to bear down moneyed selfishness. Thus really the only relief was in a State Law. It was a last resort. It gave the only possibility of a rest-day. They petitioned successive Legislatures, and always on these temporal grounds. At last the call was listened to. California politicians were not afraid to pass the law.

It was given, as review shows, not to favor any sect, or even in the general interests of religion and morality. The State might have protected itself on these higher grounds; but they were wholly waived. The State decided only to protect itself from the *temporal* evils of Sabbath-traffickers. For the well-being, the comfort, the longevity of its members, for the preservation of social bodies and quiet minds, with which alone it could be perfected, the State interposed. It proposed to secure what five-sixths of its respectable citizens wished—a rest-day, a day to recuperate muscle and brain.

But why was *Sunday* chosen as that day? Simply because the vast majority preferred it. No matter how they meant to use the day, once got; that the law did not require. It must fix on some day, and of course it *would* fix on the day called for by an overwhelming majority of the people. That was the only democratic way.

For State purposes, then, and those not based on the highest of grounds, was our Sunday Law given. The State aimed only at its own temporal well-being, at self-preservation. The agreement of the law with religious rules arose from the nature of the case; it was a simple, though inevitable coincidence. Because Sunday happened to be the day fixed on, we need not charge the law with any pious intent. Much less can we accuse it of springing mainly from religious motives, of wishing to *interfere* in matters of religion. The whole is an untruth, a glaringly false position. This new light, emanating from that binary Judicial star, is worse than *blue*; rather it is the "raying forth of darkness."

The ground taken is suicidal to any State. It forbids all legislation for social security. It sweeps away *all* Sunday Laws heretofore in our statute books, which, involving precisely the same principle which it now condemned, strangely escaped for years the winking eye of our Judges. It brings us far along toward the ideal anarchy of a certain style of democracy the government of the *people?* is it a universal *autocracy*, each for himself, and the —— take the hindermost. Under such rulings, the unnamed personage is likely to get *all*.

Next week we wish to speak of another phase of the Sunday Law question.

G.

CURRENT NEWS.

Hundreds are returning from Fraser River, who vow they never will be humbugged again. The crowd is deserting the "What Cheer" premises for the diggings they left behind.

An attempt to break jail in Napa, and which came near succeeding, was made last Sunday, by two prisoners, one J. H. Smith, under sentence of death, the other, Buckner, charged with horse stealing. The instrument used was a saw 2½ inches long, and half an inch wide. The jailer was informed by a boy of the proceedings, and prevented the escape. A petition containing many signatures for the pardon of the above said Smith, is in circulation.

Mr. John F. Wolfe attempted suicide at St. Helena, Napa county. There is no hope of his recovery.

Hot weather in Auburn last Sunday—Thermometer stood 113. Hotter in Mariposa, 118 last Monday.

Armed parties—the Merced Mining Company on one side, and Fremont's men on the other—are quarrelling and contending for a quartz lead claimed by both parties. A requisition has been made on the Governor for a military force to suppress the threatened violence. The Governor is determined to call out the entire force of the State, if necessary, to sustain the laws.

Since the Fraser River gold discovery, a great many rich mines and big strikes are reported from all parts of the State.

County Conventions (Democratic) in many cases break up in rows, and confusion worse confounded rules supreme.

The "Dead Broke" Co, in Excelsor, Sierra county, took out $6,000 in the month of June, nine men being employed.

The Sierra *Citizen* says that the mining camp of Excelsor contains sixty-five persons and represents twelve different peoples. One evening thirteen called at their neighbor's house to "chat a bit," and there were present natives of Ireland, Prussia, Germany, Scotland, Wales, Austria and five of the American States.

Dr. Lyons, of Amador, who was under bonds for $2,000, on a charge of killing his wife, left for parts unknown. His bondsmen are secured by a mortgage on his farm.

The citizens of Petaluma recently voted on the question of levying a tax of 2 per cent. for a public school building—ayes, 15; noes, 193.

The wheat crops in Napa Valley are yielding abundantly, in many instances fifty or sixty bushels to the acre.

Mr. W. A. King, Treasurer of Mariposa county, was robbed last week of $7,600, on board the Sacramento steamer. He was taking the money to pay into the State treasury.

The first overland train of the present season arrived on Friday, July 9th. The party consisted of Mr. Barry and three others. They arrived as above at Bear Valley, Nevada county.

During the month of June last, the total coinage of gold in the mint was $2,641,000.

THE PACIFIC MEDICAL AND SURGICAL JOURNAL, for July, is on our table. As we have but little knowledge of medicine, thank fortune, we cannot criticise. The Hebrew diagnosis of leprosy is rather dry; if the learned writer had quoted King James, it would have done just as well, for all practical purposes, as the Vulgate reading. From the good looks of this Monthly, we will venture to say it deserves a place on the Doctors' table, and shall always be glad to see it on ours.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH ON DRUNKENNESS.—Bishop Bayley, the Catholic Bishop of New Jersey, has issued a manifesto, bringing the machinery of the Church to bear against the vice of drunkenness. His letter on the subject has been read in all the churches, in which he calls attention to two classes—the drunkards themselves, and the dealers in liquor. Leaving to the pastors the choice of the particular means to be used, he suggests that each should keep a list of drunkards and liquor dealers in his church. He says:

"I am determined to make use of the most severe measures against all who are addicted to this scandalous and destructive vice; and if they continue in the practice of it, they must do it as outcasts from the Catholic Church, who have no right to the name of Catholic while they live, nor to Christian burial when they die."

The Rev. Peter Sharp, of Michigan, was once a member of the Ohio annual conference. At one of their sittings, a brother had been tried for heresy, and, finally, the charges were considered proved, and he was duly convicted. The members sat silent, perhaps revolving in their minds what punishment ought to be meted out to this erring brother, who did not understand the book just as they did. At length the presiding bishop asked:

"What will the conference do with the brother?"

Up rose Peter Sharp, and, with great gravity, said, "I move that he be burned at the stake." The motion was a strong one, and it brought into such glaring light the folly of punishing men for errors of judgment, that the conference made the sentence as gentle as they possibly could.

We saw a good anecdote the other day about long preaching. A lady took her son, of some five or six years to church. After the minister had been preaching about half an hour, the little fellow grew sleepy and began to nod. The mother roused him into attention several times by pinching. But as it seemed a hopeless case, she concluded to let him sleep undisturbed. After the little fellow had had his nap out he awoke and saw the minister still holding forth. He looked up in his mother's face and innocently asked—"Mother, is it *this* Sunday night, or is it *next* Sunday night?"

A SEA WAVE.—If one could but introduce the image of a true sea-wave, 'one massive fathom's height and rood's breadth of brine, passing by but once, dividing Red-Sea like, on the right hand and left, setting close before our eyes for once, in inevitable truth, what a sea-wave really is; its green, mountainous giddiness of wrath; its overwhelming crest, heavy as iron, fluid as flame, clashing against the sky in long cloven edge; its furrowed flanks all ghastly clear, deep in transparent death, but all laced across with lurid nets of spume, and tearing open into meshed interstices their churried veil of silver fury, showing still the calm abyss below, that has no fury and no voice, but is as a grave always open, while the green sighing mounds do but hide for an instant as they pass!"—*Ruskin.*

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

Quotations, it should be understood, are intended to represent the wholesale prices obtainable for entire invoices.

DUTIES.

Custom dues are payable in cash only, and levied *ad. valorem*. Uncleared goods in store are subject to sale by auction at the expiration of one year. The standard ton is 2240lb.

Anchors.
Per lb. ..... — @ —

Boots and Shoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Desirable styles will sell for about 10 @ 15 ₱ cent advance. See review.

Bread.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
Pilot ₱ lb. ..... — @ —
Navy ..... 7 @ 7½
Crackers, in tins ..... 11 @ 15
Cakes, sand, fine ..... 12 @ 15
Cal Soda biscuit ..... 12 @ 15
Cal Sugar Biscuit ..... 14 @ —

Bronzes.
DUTY 15 PER CENT. AD VAL.
White ₱ lb. ..... — @ 65
Yellow ..... — @ —

Candles.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sperm ₱ lb. ..... 47½ @ —
do Patent ..... 55 @ —
French ..... — @ 28
Adamantine ..... 15 @ 17½
Cigars.
DUTY 30 PER CENT.
Very dull. Desirable Havana will not sell for cost and chgs.
Am Im Havana ..... 10 @ 30
German do do ..... 6 @ —
Man Cher No 1 ..... — @ —
do No 2 ..... @15 —
do No 3 ..... — @ —

Coffee.
Duty free when imported from place of growth in all vessels except those of Spain and Portugal, in which case it is 15 ₱ cent, and also free when imported in vessels of those nations from their own colonies.
Java, white ₱ lb. ..... 16 @ —
Java, green ..... 16 @ —
Manila ..... 13 @ 15
Costa Rica ..... 15 @ —
Rio ..... 12 @ —

Cordage.
DUTY 19 PER CENT.
Manila, Am made ..... — @ 12½
Manila, S. F. Manufacturing Co.
Jobbing at ..... — @ —
Tarred Cordage ..... 19 @ 15
Bale Rope ..... — @ 12½
Bolt Rope ..... — @ 14
Cotton Twine ..... 35 @ —
Flax & H Twine ..... 35 @ —

Coal.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Lasbe ₱ ton ..... @18
Lehigh ..... None.
Cardiff ..... @16
Scotch ..... None.
West Hartley ..... @15
Liverpool ..... 17 @16
Boyston ..... @17
Sydney ..... 15 @ —
Cumberland ..... 32 @ —
Vancouver Island ..... — @11
Oregon ..... @10
Chile ..... @13

Crockery.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Well assorted invoices selling for about cost and charges.

Dry Goods.
SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS.
Heavy Brown 7-4 ..... 9 @ —
do do 4-4 ..... @ —
do do 5-4 ..... @ —
Bleached Long Cloths, medium quality, 7-8 ..... @ 8½
do do 4-4 ..... 8 @ 9
Do do medm qlty 5-4 book fold ..... @ —
Do do 4-4 do ..... @ —
10-4 do ..... @ —
DRILLING.
Heavy Brown, 30 inches ..... @ 11
Bleached 28 inch ..... @ 10
COTTONADES.
Nos. 1 to 5 ..... @ —
Nos. 6 to 10 ..... @ —
Twild Ravens, 22 in ..... @ —
Methuen ..... @ —
Flax Canvas, Nos. 1 to 6 ₱ bolt ..... @ 8 87½
TICKINGS.
Ex heavy 36 in ..... 14 @ —
Medium, 30 in ..... 11 @ —
OSNABURGS.
Plain 30 in ..... No sale.
Twilled 24 in ..... No sale.
Plain 24 in ..... No sale.
DENIMS.
30 inch ..... 11 @ —
PRINTS.
Scotch 11 yd pieces ..... @ —
fine ..... 1 25 @ 1 50
Do do medium ..... 1 @ 1 25
Russian Crash, medium ₱ yd ..... — @ 10
PRINTS.
Merrimac Blues ..... @ 10½
do Fancy ..... @ 11
Shirting, plates & stripes ..... @ 9
Cocheco Fancy ..... 10 @ 10½
Rich American chintz styles fast colors ..... 9 @ 12½
Do do blue and orange fast colors ..... @ 9
Do do English fancy do ..... 12½@ —
Do do French do ..... 15 @ 20
LINENS.
Table Damask, ₱ yard ..... 27½@ 75
Sheetings, 10-4 ..... — @ —
12-4 ..... 65 @ 98
Table Covers 7-4 to 12-4 ..... @ 2 50
Blankets selling for 25 ₱ cent advance on invoice.
Carpeting 25 ₱ cent advance.
HOSIERY.
White and colored Cotton Hose, ₱ dozen ..... 1 25 @ 3 —
Woolen half Hose ..... 75 @ 4 —
Wool, country knit ..... 2 25 @ 4 —
Cotton, ... 1 — @ 1 87½
Merino, ... 2 — @ 4 —
FANCY DRESS GOODS.
Good styles, and Millinery Goods pay 4 to 12½ ₱ cent on invoice advance on New York cost.
CLOTHING.
Grey Overshirts ₱ doz ..... 20 @ —
Blue and Red do ..... 15 @ —
Hickory Shirts ..... 9 @ 5
Check Linen do ..... 5 @10 —
Enfield Mixed Undershirts and Drawers scarce. 8 50 @10 —
Satinett Pants ..... 18 @22 —
Cassimere do ..... 30 @54 —
Overalls ..... 3 @ 5 50
Reefing Jackets ..... 2 50 @ 3 75
Goodyear's Black Rubber Coats ..... 3 50 @ 4 50
Do White do ..... 2 50 @ 3 —
Do Slate Colors ..... 2 — @ 2 50
Do Rubber Pants ..... 2 — @ —

Drugs.
Market generally supplied by importations to the regular trade.
Alum ..... @ 4
Balsam Copaiba ..... 75 @ —
Bi-Carbonate of Soda ₱ lb ..... @ 5
Borax, refined ..... @ 25
Brimstone, American roll ..... @ 3
Brimstone, Flor Sulphur ..... @ —
Cream Tartar pure ..... @ 50
Castor Oil, E. Jr. refined ..... 1 30 @ 1 40
Epsom Salts ..... @ 3
Hydro Potass ..... @ 4 50
Opium Turkey ..... @ 6 50
Opium, China ..... 6 50 @ —
Oil Annis ..... 5 50 @ 6 —
Quicksilver ..... @ 65
Sal Soda, American and English ..... @4½ —
Sulphate Quinine, ₱ oz ..... @ 1 50
Tartaric Acid, ₱ lb ..... 55 @ —
Annatto ..... 35 @ —
Copperas ..... 2 @ 3
Sugar of Lead ..... @ —
Sulphuric Acid ..... 7 @ 8
Saltpetre, E. I. refined ..... 15 @16 —
Nitric Acid ..... 15 @ —
Gorks ₱ 1000 ..... 1 75 @ 2 50

Fish.
Duty on Foreign Caught 15 ₱ cent.
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl ..... — @ —
Mackerel, No. 2, ₱ kitt ..... @3 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ₱ bbl ..... @ —
Salmon, Oregon pickled ₱ bbl ..... @11 —
Salmon, Puget's Sound ..... @ 9 75
Salmon, Smoked, ₱ lb ..... 8 @ —
Cod, Dry, ₱ lb ..... @8 —

Flour and Meal.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Galleje, ₱ bbl ..... @12 50
Haxall ..... @12 50
Oregon ..... @ —
California ..... 11 50 @12 —
Corn Meal, pan ..... None.
Corn Meal, bbls ..... @ 5
Corn Meal, bf bbls ..... None.

French Conserves and Liqueurs.
Brandy Fruits, ₱ case ..... 8 @ —
Fruits in Syrup ..... @10 —
Absinthe, Farnot's ₱ doz ..... @12 50
Do Superior ..... @ —
Do Pernod ..... @ —
Do other brands ..... @ —
Vermouth com'n ₱ gal ..... @ 1 —
Vermouth Molly ..... 1 50 @ —
Curacoa ..... 3 @ —
Kirchwasser ..... 5 @ —
Maraschino ..... 3 @ 3 50
White Wine Vinegar ..... @ —
Fruits, &c. Preserved.
DUTY: Oranges, Lemons, and Green Fruit 15 ₱ cent. Nuts, all kinds, 30 ₱ cent. Dried Grapes, 2½ ₱ cent. Preserved Fruits, Sweetmeats, Dry Fruit of all kinds, 6 ₱ cent.
Apples, dried, in ₱ doz ..... @ —
Apples, dried, in bbl ..... @ 10
Apples, quarts, in ₱ doz ..... @ —
Peaches, Chile, dried ..... @ —
Peaches, American ..... @ —
Pears, American ..... 9 @ 10
Prunes, Bordeaux ..... 12 @ 20
Prunes, Turkey ..... @ —
Currants, Zante ..... @ 12½
Citron ..... @ —
Figs ..... @ —
Raisins, ₱ box ..... 1 25 @ 1 50
Raisins, ₱ bbl ..... 3 @ 3 50
Almonds, Soft Shelled ..... @ —
Shelled ..... @ —
Gum Arabic ..... 12 @ —
Filberts ..... 12 @ —
Pea Nuts ..... @ —
Walnuts ..... 12 @ —
Cocoa, Flor Vel ..... @ —
Cocoa, Soluble ..... @ —
Banca Tin, slabs, ₱ lb ..... 38 @— 40

Iron.
DUTY: Cast, Sheer, and German 15 ₱ cent; other kinds, in bars 15 ₱ cent.
English Cast Steel, ₱ lb ..... — @ 13

QUICKSILVER.
Per lb ..... — @— 65

ZINC.
DUTY: Sheets 15 per cent.
Sheets ₱ lb ..... — @— 10

LEAD.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Pig ₱ lb ..... — @ 6½
Sheet ..... — @ 10
Pipe ..... — @ 9½

Naval Stores.
DUTY: Spirits Turpentine, 15 per cent.
Pitch ₱ bbl ..... — @ 6 50
Tar, American, ₱ bbl ..... @ 6 —
Rosin ..... @ 3 —
Varnish, bright ..... @ —
Varnish, Copal, ₱ gal ..... @ —
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal ..... 67½@ 70
Chains and Cables ₱ lb ..... — @ 6
Oars and Sweeps, ₱ doz ..... 9 @— 15
Invoice of Ship Chandlery about prime cost.
Oakum, Navy, ₱ lb ..... 11 @ —
Do superior ..... — @ 5
Oil.
DUTY: Sperm, Whale, and other Fish Oils of foreign Fisheries, Neatsfoot, Linseed, Rapeseed and Rapeseed, 15 per cent. Olive in casks, bottles or flasks 24 ₱ cent; Palm 4 per cent.
Olive, common, in bottles, ₱ doz ..... 3 @4 —
Do Durand's ..... 4 @5 —
Do Plagniol ..... 4 @5 —
Do Possel ..... 4 @5 —
Linseed, boiled ..... 90 @ 1 —
Sperm, crude ..... 1 @ 1 20
Coast Whale ..... 40 @ 42½
Sperm, bleached ..... — @ 1 75
Polar, crude ..... — @ 87½
Polar, refined ..... — @ —
China Tea ..... — @ —
Do Nut ..... 22½@ —
Lard ..... @ 1 50

Paints.
DUTY: Chalk, 5; White and Red Lead, Whiting, Litharge, Vermillion, etc., 10; Spanish Brown and Ochre, 24 ₱ cent.
Lead, Red, American can ₱ lb ..... — @— 11
Lead, White, Am. pure, in oil ..... — @ 9½
Ochre, Yellow, Fr. dry ..... 2½@ —
Ochre, ground ..... 3 @ 7
Spanish Brown ..... 1½@ 7
Spanish Brown and In Oil ..... 5 @ 6
Whiting ..... 1½@ —
Vermillion, Chinese ..... @ 2 90
Litharge ..... @ 12½
Venetian Red ..... 4 @ —
Chalk ..... 1½@ —

VARNISHES.
Elastic Carriage ..... 7 — @ —
Best Wearing ..... 5 — @ —
Fine Copal ..... 5 — @ —
Best Oak ..... 4 50 @ —
American ..... 3 — @ 5
Tabor & Trego's ..... — @ —
London ..... 9 — @ 6 75

Provisions.
DUTY: Beef, Pork, Ham and Bacon, Butter and Lard, 15 ₱ ct. Cheese 24 ₱ cent.
Beef, Mess ₱ bbl ..... @22 —
Beef, extra Mess, bbls ..... None.
Pork, Mess ₱ bbl ..... @27 50
Pork, Clear, bf bbl ..... @21 —
Pork, Mess, bbl ..... @25 —
Pork, Mess, bf bbl ..... @19 —
Pork, Prime, bbl ..... @20 —
Pork, Oregon, Mess ..... None.
Hams, Bilthope ..... 22 @ —
Hams, in brine ..... 19 @ —
Hams, Oregon ..... None.
Bacon, sides, clear ..... None.
Bacon, sides, extra clear ..... 24 @— 25
Bacon, Oregon ..... None.
Beef Tongues ₱ bbl ..... @ —
Butter, choice ..... 30 @ 34
Butter, fair to prime ..... 22 @ 24
Butter, inferior ..... 15 @ 20
Butter, California ..... 37½@ 45
Butter, Oregon ..... None.
Lard, kegs, choice ₱ lb ..... @ 18
Lard, 10lb tins ..... 18 @ 19
Lard, 15 and 20lb tins ..... @ 18
Lard, Oregon ..... None.
Cheese, choice ..... @ 15

Potatoes.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
California ₱ lb ..... @ 1½
Sweet ..... None.

Paints.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Sandwich Isl ₱ lb ..... 13 @ —
Rice, ... " ..... " .....
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Carolina, casks ₱ lb ..... @ 5
China No 1 ..... @ 5½
China No 2 ..... @ 4
Siam No 1 ..... @ 4½
Siam Cargo ..... @ 4
Patna No 1 ..... @ 4½
Batavia No 1 ..... @ 4
Do inferior ..... @ —
Manilla No 1 ..... @ 4
Manilla No 2 ..... @ —

Salt.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Fine, 20lb bags ..... 21 @ —
Fine, 10lb bags ..... 17 @ —
Fine, 5lb bags ..... 10 @ 11
California ground, in 5lb bags ..... 11 @ —
Liverpool ₱ ton ..... @17 —
Do Coarse Stoved ..... @25 —

Sauces, &c.
DUTY 24 PER CENT.
Worcestershire Sauce, pts ..... 6 @ —
Do do hf pts ..... 3 75 @ —
Tomato Catsup, pts ..... @ 87½
Do do qts ..... @ 1 25
Pepper Sauce, pts ₱ doz ..... @ 1 12½
Capers, pts ..... @ —
Stoughton Bitters, ₱ doz, qts ..... 3 — @ 3 50
Do do pts do ..... 1 50 @ —
Boker's Bitters ..... @ 7 50
Assorted Sauces, pints ..... 1 25 @ 1 50

Stares.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Kingsford's ..... — @ 9
Colgate's ..... @ 7½

Shot.
DUTY 15 PER CENT.
Assorted ₱ bag ..... @ 1 87½

Soap.
D

Judge Terry and Judge Burnett.

An interesting and very able article, reviewing the decision of Judge Terry and Judge Burnett of the Supreme Court, appeared in the last week issue of the *Christian Advocate*. It is an older and better Judge of law than "the Judges." Judge Field has filed his decision, in which he quite exhausts the subject. It is a clear, masterly argument throughout, and how must his associates feel after reading it? Well, a few more decisions, like Archy's and the Sunday Law, and what will our Supreme Court do with its illogical erudition and injudicial respectability? In addition to the terse and able article of our correspondent "G" we append the following opinions of the Press throughout the State.

SUNDAY LAW.—Notwithstanding the Supreme Court has declared this law to be unconstitutional, the merchants in most of the mining towns close their places of business on Sunday. A few Saloons and Jew clothing stores keeping open for business, with but slim patronage and less on week days. It is thought that in a short time these too would yield to public sentiment and close their places of business.—*S Cruz. Sentinel*.

SUNDAY LAW.—Notwithstanding the Supreme Court has discovered this law to be unconstitutional, nearly every mercantile establishment in this place was closed throughout Sunday last. It is a fact worthy to be remembered, that those who feel disposed may "remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy," notwithstanding the opinion of Chief Justice Terry and his associate Burnett.—*Shasta Courier*.

SUNDAY.—It would appear that our business men have a more just appreciation of the wants of community than our learned Judges.—They are satisfied that one day of quiet rest fits them for the business of the week better than every hour spent in toil of body and brain, and they know that they do the same amount of business.

There is another feature which we cannot pass without due notice and all honor to the parties. Our fellow townsmen of the Jewish persuasion, yielding to the wishes of their neighbors, showed their respect and good will towards the institutions of the country in which they sojourn, kept their places of business closed. No better class of citizens exist in California than our Jewish brethren in Grass Valley. Industrious and energetic, all live within their means, and who ever saw one of that persuasion begging or a pauper? Who ever saw an idle man among them? We respect and appreciate them as good and valuable citizens.

G. V. Telegraph.

☞We see by our exchanges that generally throughout the State, the merchants are determined to observe the Sunday law, notwithstanding Judge Terry's decision.—In some places they have held meetings and passed resolutions, sanctioning the law passed by the Legislature. In our town all the grocery and provision stores have remained closed since the law first came in force. We were sorry to see that the proprietors of clothing and dry goods stores have not yet adopted the same rule, but hope that they will find it to their advantage to comply with the wishes of the majority of the citizens.

Calaveras Chronicle.

It will take most persons by surprise to learn that the law is abrogated on the ground of unconstitutionality, and we doubt whether another State in the Union could produce a Court that would arrive at the same ruling. But so it is: Chief Justice Terry, an overgrown boy from the frontiers of Texas, holds that the law is in conflict with the 1st and 4th sections of the 1st Article of the State Constitution, and therefore orders the defendant discharged; Justice Burnett, of Archy Lee notoriety, "concurs in the order discharging the prisoner, and will prepare a separate opinion;" while Stephen S. Field, a lawyer by education and profession, very sensibly says:

In matter of the Sunday Law, Chief Justice Terry has submitted another long-drawn out opinion, which for illogical word-multiplication is unexampled. Generations of words and befogment appear to have been the purpose of the writer. Judge Heydenfeldt, attorney for defendant, undoubtedly prepared and submitted the paper for Terry's signature, because the Chief Justice is too notoriously indolent and incompetent to prepare a decision, even such as this, in a nine weeks' gestation. The document betrays the careful hand of the "Flint and Sharp" attorney; its reasoning is sophistry, its progression towards a conclusion is always centrifugal, its design the mere breeding of words. The only tangible points of exception are these: That the "Sunday Law infringes on the liberty of citizens, by restraining their right to acquire property; and that it was intended as a discrimination in favor of one religious profession and gives it a preference over all others."

* * * * * * *

Wherein does the Sunday Law interfere with one's "defence of life and liberty," or hinder his "acquiring, possessing and protecting property, or pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness? Wherein does it interfere with the "free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession?" If our laws must be constructed to avoid inconvenience to all religious professions, the same charity should be extended to polygamists, communists, and agrarians, and to every idolatrous worshiper whose faith might require an occasional human sacrifice. If the Hindoo, in compliance with his conscientious belief, saw fit to crush his child or decrepit parent under a car-wheel, our laws should be so framed that he could not be indicted for child murder or parricide, otherwise he is obstructed in the free exercise of religous opinion. This, of course, is absurdity but it is the reasoning of the Chief Justice.

Trinity Journal.

Chief Justice Terry, Burnett concurring, declare the Sunday Law to be unconstitutional. This decision was predicted and expected by many—and while it pleases all those whose business was more or less affected by the operation of the law, it at the same time displeases those who were not touched by its provisions, directly or indirectly, as well as those who would see the day religiously observed from principle. We would suggest there is no law compelling people to open shop on Sunday, and if they feel disposed they can close. Let Terry or Burnett again seek the office of Judge of the Supreme Court, and they will see where their two stupendous decision—the Archy case and Sunday Law—have consigned them.—*Placer Press.*

BEER.—Millard Fillmore remarked to a friend, by way of explaining the secret of his robust health, "I never allowed my usual hours of sleep to be interrupted. The Sabbath I always kept as a day of rest. Besides being a religious duty, it was essential to health. On commencing my Presidential career, I found that the Sabbath had frequently been employed by visitors for private interviews with the President. I determined to put an end to this custom, and ordered my doorkeeper to meet all Sunday visitors with an indiscriminate refusal. While Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in Congress, and during my whole Presidential career, my labors were always onerous and often excessive, but I never suffered an hour of sickness through them all."

PROHIBITION IN MAINE.—The returns received thus far from the election on the temperance question on Monday, indicate that Prohibition received about thirty-five thousands votes, and License about one thousand.—Nearly one-half of the license vote was thrown in the city of Bangor, where the friends of license voted. They did not generally vote throughout the State, and consequently not more than half of the friends of prohibition thought it necessary to go to the polls. The friends of license were conscious that they were in a minority, and they adopted this course in hopes that "something would turn up" to benefit them hereafter. Had the full vote of the State been cast, prohibition would have had about 70,000 votes, and license about 40,000. The result of the vote is decisive, and the new penitentiary law, approved by the people, will go into effect July 15th.—*Evangelist.*

☞An "old gentleman" on a return from a visit to the South told his friends that the Southern people were so prosperous that where he staid they had a carriage worth $1,200. "How could it cost so much?" was asked. "Ooh," said he "it was a big nigger fellow holdin' a torch for us to eat by."

People's California Steamship Company.

We have received the prospectus of the Peoples' California Steamship Company, about to be organized for the purpose of "establishing a line of screw steamers between San Francisco and New York, sailing regularly from each port twice a month." The capital stock of the company is to be $1,500,000, divided into fifteen thousand shares of $100 each, thus placing them within the means of all classes. The intention is to have eight first class screw steamers, bark rigged, of about 1600 tons register, and capable of carrying seven hundred and fifty passengers, and eight hundred and fifty tons freight, each trip, or twelve hundred passengers without freight, besides coal, provisions, &c. The estimated cost of these steamers is from $130,000 to $140,000 each, and it is believed that $160,000 will place them *in line*, furnished and in fine order, ready for business. It is proposed that the company shall be organized without delay, under the general laws of New York, the provisions of which are ample and liberal, and, to that end, subscription books will be opened, at once, in New York and San Francisco, and at other points, if thought advisable. Each person subscribing for $1,000, (10 shares,) will have the option of taking stock or a certificate of the amount, with 10 coupons (or tickets) annexed, all transferable, each coupon, in the order it falls due, (two in each year, successively,) entitling the holder to a first class passage between New York and San Francisco, on these steamers. A subscriber for $500 (5 shares) to be entitled to a similar certificate, with five coupons (or tickets) for first class passage, maturing one in each year; or, if he prefer it, 10 coupons for second class passage, maturing two in each year. A subscriber for $200 to be entitled to a certificate with four coupons for second class passage, maturing one in each year. The holder of such certificates to have the further privilege of converting them, at any time, into the stock of the company, receiving one share of stock for every first class coupon, or every two second class coupons. As soon as a sufficient amount is raised in cash, the first steamer will be dispatched, to sail *via* Cape Horn; the second to follow as soon as paid for, and so on. But it is determined, and it will be the policy of this company, to operate for cash only, and, in no event, to contract large and cumbersome debts. The project originates with W. T. Coleman & Co., and should they be successful in organizing an opposition line of steamers, between this port and New York, they will have an additional claim upon the regard of the people of our State.—*S. F. Times.*

CALIFORNIA VS. AUSTRALIA.—A late number of the Melbourne, Autsralia, *Herald*, compiles from authentic sources the amount of gold obtained in the mines of that country each year of the seven years ending 1857. The grand total of these seven years is two hundred and sixty-nine million dollars. The total in 1857 was forty-nine and a half million, or three million short of the product of 1855, which latter year was the most productive ever known in Australia. During the same seven years the mines of California have produced three hundred and thirty-eight million dollars worth of gold, or sixty-seven million more than the total in Australia. The product of California in 1857 was a trifle short of forty-nine million, and a slight increase upon the product of 1856. The largest amount obtained was in 1856, fifty-seven million. Australia gold is valued much higher than that of California, viz., at twenty dollars the ounce, which is believed to be too high. Whatever the over estimate may be, it increases the value in favor of California. The combined production of the mines of the two countries for the seven years was *six hundred and eight million dollars*.

A "Pure Milk Company" has been established in New York, with a capital of $150,000. The shares are $10 each, and shareholders are to be the first recipients of milk, which is to come to them just as pure as it comes from the cow. It is the intention of the principal parties interested, to have farms and cows in charge of reliable men who will put the milk in cans, locked and sealed at the farm, and not to be opened anywhere else—the milk being drawn from them through faucets.

NO GETTING AWAY FROM PRAYERS.—A gentleman in our office, a day or two since, related an interesting incident which was substantially as follows:—In a town near Portland, some years since, an irreligious and profane young man became united in marriage to a young woman whose father was a devout and consistent Christian. The young couple either resided with or in the vicinity of the wife's father, so that the young man was frequently brought in contact with his father-in-law. This soon became disagreeable to him. The godly example, which was a continual reproof, the occasional word of exhortation and the prayers to which he was some times obliged to listen, excited in his heart such disgust, that he determined to leave the place. He proposed to his wife that they should remove to the eastern part of the State, assigning as one reason for the s ep, that he wished "to get away from her old orthodox father." To which the wife replied: "You may go away from him, *but you can't get away from his prayers.*"

They left the place and settled in a town some distance eastward; but the wife's remark had made an ineffaceable impression on the husband's mind. He had indeed separated himself from the society of his father-in-law, but he felt that he could not *get away from his prayers*. He knew that those prayers were daily ascending to heaven for blessings upon him, and especially for his salvation. The thought haunted him for years. He could not get rid of it. At last, in connection with other influences, it was the means of bringing him to offer prayer for himself. He became a believer and has since died in the Christian hope.

NO FAMILY can afford to be without Mustang Liniment in their house. The many accidents we are liable to, may render i nee sary any moment, and nothing is capable of performin sucha certain cure. (*Extract.*) "In lifting the kettle from the fire it caught and scalded my hands and person very severely—one hand almost in a crisp. The torture was unbearable. It was an awful sight. * * * The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHAS. FOSTER, *420 Broad-St., Phila'a.*" It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swelling, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang has frequently saved a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Ringbone, Spavin and Founders. *Beware of imitations.* Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe. jy15-1m

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We regard the Wild Cherry tree as one of nature's own physicians—a sort of Good Samaritan of the Forest—for its "medical gum" has relieved the sufferings and saved the lives of thousands. The Balsam prepared by Dr. Wistar is a pure and perfectly reliable preparation of the real Cherry essence, and it is a remedy by no means "bad to take." We speak confidently and strongly in its praise, from having witnessed its renovating influence in consumptive cases when all other prescriptions had proved of no effect.

Sold by all respectable Druggists.

BE CAUTIOUS, as there are many counterfeits; look well at the signature before purchasing. Take none unless it has the name of "Henry Wistar, M. D., Philadelphia," and "Sandford & Park," engraved on the outside wrapper. All others are base imitations.

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The National Wagon Road Guide.—This is a pamphlet work prepared by W. Wadsworth and published and for sale by Whitton, Towne & Co., as advertised. It contains an abundance of practical information, pleasantly set forth, embracing the very questions which one contemplating emigrating to this State would ask. Thousands of copies ought to be mailed to their friends East to whom they would wish to convey this information. Besides giving much information concerning California, as above, &c., it is a complete guide book over the plains by the National Wagon Road from St. Joseph and Council Bluffs via South Pass of the Rocky Mountains. The map of the route accompanying this work is valuable and worth the entire price of the book.

SABBATH SCHOOL AT ANGEL'S CAMP.

One of the most cheering signs for the future of our State, is the manifest interest in the Sabbath Schools in many of the mining towns. This interest is not confined to children and professors of religion, but the better class of our young men appear to love the social Sabbath interview; especially is this apparent in the village of Angel's Camp, Calaveras county. It is said that here is the largest Sabbath school in the mountains of California; about forty young men are connected with the Bible classes, with an average attendance, during the past six months, of twenty-three. About eighty children belong to the school, with an average attendance of fifty-one. The number of teachers is twelve. This school has received recently two presents of books—the first from the school connected with the First Presbyterian Church of this city, and costing twenty dollars; the other from the First Congregational Church Sabbath School, and numbering one hundred volumes. Children's Sabbath papers, and singing the sweet songs that children love so well, are distinctive and attractive features in this school.

The only hall in town commodious enough for the number who attend, is private property, but has been generously offered without charge, and is now occupied by the school. Such liberality needs no comment.

The writer lives in the expectation that, by and by, he will see the children of Angel's, whom he has so often met, yonder in that happy land, dressed in the garb of angels, and hear them sing as angels do.

L.

RICH TUNNELING.—The following statement of the amount of gold dust taken out of the Monumental company's claim, at Forest City, for the five weeks and four days ending June 28, 1858, is furnished the Maryaville *Express* by Robert M. Larmour, Esq., Secretary of the company:

		OZS.	DWT.
For the week ending	May 23,	282	02
" " "	May 30,	392	00
" " "	June 5,	244	00
" " "	June 13,	303	12½
" " "	June 20,	210	14½
" 4 days "	June 27,	151	11½
Total,		1583	10½

The above is copied from the books of the company, and is correct. With such claims as this, (asks the *Times* of this city) what need of Frazer river? The gold region of Sierra county is, at this moment, richer than all the Fraser river diggings put together. It may be a little harder to get at the gold, but there is more of it embedded in the earth. Such at least is our opinion.

It is said that one of the editors of the Lewisburg *Chronicle*, soon after he went to learn the printing business, went to see a preacher's daughter. The next time he attended meeting he was considerably astonished at hearing the minister announce as his text, "My daughter is grievously tormented with a DEVIL."

LABOR IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Blacksmiths,	₱ diem,	$4.00@5.00	Limeburners, ₱ mo, 40.00@50.00
do helpers	"	2.50@3.00	Lapidaries, ₱ diem, 3.00@5.00
Brass Founders,	"	4.00@5.00	Lumbermen ₱ mo, 35.00@50.00
Boiler Makers,	"	5.00@6.00	Millwrights, ₱ diem, 3.50@5.00
Boat Builders	"	5.00@6.00	Metal turners, ₱ diem, 3.50@4.00
Ballast Men,	"	2.25@2.50	Marble cutters and polishers, " 3.00@5.00
Bricklayers,	"	5.00@7.00	Painters, " 2.00@3.00
Bookbinders,	"	3.50@4.00	Millers, " 2.00@2.50
do do Folders,	"	2.00@2.50	Miners ₱ month 40.00@50.00
Brickmakers,	₱ mo.	40.00@75.00	Mates of vessels, " 85.00@100.00
Brickburners,	"	50.00@75.00	Mill sawyers and planers, " 50.00@75.00
Bakers,	"	50.00@60.00	Masons, ₱ month, 50.00@75.00
Barbers,	"	50%@100.00	Plumbers, ₱ diem, 3.00@5.00
Butchers,	"	60.00@100.00	Pump makers, " 3.50@5.00
Cheesemakers	"	35.00@75.00	Pile drivers, " 5.00@6.00
Choppers,	"	50.00@61.00	Painters, house, " 3.00@5.00
Coachmakers,	"	75.00@100.00	do sign, gold, ₱ foot, 25@ 50
Coppersmiths,	₱ diem	4.00@5.00	do plain, 25@ 50
Carpenters,	"	5.00@7.00	Pilots, ₱ mo, —@140.00
do Ship,	"	5.00@6.00	Porters, ₱ month, 80.00@100.00
Caulkers,	"	5.00@7.00	Printers, ₱ 1000 ems, @3 75
Carriage makers	"	3.00@5.00	Riggers, ₱ diem, 5.00@6.00
Coopers,	"	4.00@5.00	Shipsmiths, " 5.00@6.00
Cartmen,	"	2.50@3.50	Shipwrights, " 3.00@4.00
Chasers,	"	4.00@10.00	Seamstresses, " 2.00@4.00
Cooks,	₱ month,	40.00@50.00	Stevedores, " 3.00@4.00
Coal Heavers,	"	62½@	Stone masons " 4.00@5.00
Chambermaids,	"	25.00@37.50	Shoemakers, " 2.00@3.00
Day laborers,	₱ diem,	2.00@3.00	Stewards, ₱ month, 60.00@80.00
Deck hands, (riv. nav.)	₱ month,	40.00@50.00	Seamen, ₱ month, 30@
Draymen,	"	@75.00	Seamen, coastwise, ₱ month, —@45.00
Engineers,	"	125.00@150.00	Servant girls, " 20.00@50.00
Finishers,	₱ diem,	4.00@5.00	Tailors, ₱ diem, 3.00@5.00
Frenchstone cutters,	"	@5.00	Tin Roofers, " 3.00@5.00
Firemen,	₱ mo,	50.00@60.00	Tanners and Curriers, ₱ month, 40.00@75.00
Gardeners,	"	35.00@60.00	Taylors, ₱ diem, 4.00@5.00
Granite dressers,	₱ dm	2.00@5.00	Upholsterers, ₱ mo, —@150.00
Hodmen,	"	2.00@3.00	Woodwawyers, ₱ dm, 3.00@4.00
Hatters,	₱ week,	36.00@40.00	Wheelwrights, " 4.00@5.00
Harness m'k's,	₱ dm,	2.00@4.00	Watchmakers, " 5.00@6.00
Hostlers,	₱ month,	30.00@50.00	Waiters, ₱ month, 35.00@50.00
Jewelers,	₱ diem,	4.00@5.00	Locksmiths, " 3.00@5.00

Seamen's Wages out of Port of San Francisco

To Calico, Coast and East Indies, ₱20 ₱ mo. and ₱30 in advance.

To Valparaiso, ₱20 ₱ month, and ₱200 advance.

To ports in the Pacific and back, ₱20 ₱ month.

To Australia and back, ₱20 ₱ month, and ₱20 advance; if for run, over ₱30 per month.

To Panama and San Juan and back, ₱30 ₱ month.

To New York direct, ₱20 ₱ month.

Cooks and Steward's wages, ₱30 ₱ month.

Notice to Mariners.

Sailing directions for vessels bound to La Paz in Lower California.

The correspondent of the *Alta California* writes as follows:—

EDITORS ALTA:—Gentlemen, we are induced to send you the following sailing directions, as vessels frequently lose a day or two in finding their way into our harbor; they may be depended upon for correctness. The difficulty appears to be the entire absence of any directions.

Vessels bound to La Paz, Lower California, should, after passing "Espiritu Santo" island, keep the east shore of the bay on board, at the distance of half a mile, and after passing a conspicuous red point of land, anchor opposite the next (black) point; if in the night, anchor in 10 fathoms of water.

In entering the gulf there are few dangers, and none that cannot be seen in the day time.

Six miles NW from the north point of Cerrallo, lie two rocks, one of which is above water; they are dangerous only in the night, and not laid down on many charts. The island has a bold shore, and deep water all round it. The channel inside the island is safe and preferable with a leading wind. The course through WNW and ESE; the prevailing wind is NW to N in the day, with frequent land winds at night; during the months of December and January the northwesters blow strong, frequently a gale, but rarely for more than four days in succession; they are always preceded by a murky atmosphere that obscures a distinct view of the land.

The channel on the N and W side of Espiritu Santo is free from all dangers. That on the S side has one dangerous shoal lying near the center, with no more than 6 feet on it at low spring tides. The channel, ten miles wide, may be safely passed by keeping the island on board to the distance of a mile, in four fathoms of water, the bottom is plainly visible in white and black patches.

The S channel is always preferred by coasters, on account of shortening the distance in and out of, the bay with the prevailing winds; outside of the Cerrallo the current frequently sets strong to the NW.

MARRIED.

In this city, July 15th, Andrew Thomas Dilwath to Miss Mary Jane McMullen.

In this city, July 19th, by the Rev. Mr. Willey, Mr. Samuel C. Hunter to Miss Sarah Drinkwater, all of this city.

In this city, July 20th, at Grace Church, by the Rev. H. O. G. Smeathman, Mr. William Mitchell to Miss Catherine Orsall, both of this city.

In this city, July 20th, by the Rev. Mr. Thrall, at Trinity Church, Mr. Rusdale, of Alameda county, to Mrs. Elizabeth Black, of New York.

In Nevada county, July 14th, Hon. D. C. Whitman, of El Dorado county, to Miss Lorinda A. Sites, of Benicia, by the Rev. Mr. Church, of Nevada county.

In Oakland, July 15th, by Rev. Henry Durant, Mr. Wallace Caldwell, of Nevada, to Miss Jane Stinson, of Dunbarton, N. H.

In Napa, July 14th, by Rev. Dr. Anderson, of San Francisco, Rev. M. A. Williams, of Sacramento, to Mrs. Amelia W. Jones, of Napa.

In Petaluma township, Sonoma county, July 11th, Mr. John H. Thompson to Miss Lorinda A. Sites.

In Washington City, July 9th, Mr. Augustus F. Rodgers, U. S. Coast Survey, to Miss Serena Livingston, daughter of the late Col. Croghan, U. S. A.

DIED.

In this city, July 15th, Bridie Marie, only daughter of D. H. and A. C. Coleman, aged 1 month and 14 days.

At Grass Valley, Nevada county, July 11th, James G. Thomas, aged 39 years.

At Sar Andreas, Calaveras county, July 12th, Thomas J. Palmer, aged 30 years.

At Jacksonville, Or. T., July 12th, D. S. Brennan, formerly of San Francisco.

In Napa, June 28th, Miss E., wife of Wm. K. Leavitt, aged 30 years.

In Stockton, July 12th, Mrs. Catharine Hutchinson, aged 61 years and 9 months.

CALIFORNIA PRACTICE ACT.

IN THE ACTS COMPILED IN THIS VOLUME will be found AMENDMENTS BY THE LEGISLATURE THIS YEAR, that have been carefully ANNOTATED with the latest decisions of our Supreme Court and the Supreme Court of New York, from the 14 Howard's Practice; 6 Abbott's Pr.; 4 Kerrans; 6 Seldens and 1 & 2 N. Smith Court of Appeals; 5 Duer; 3 Barbour and 3 E. D. Smith, being the latest New York reports.

The work will be published in the latter part of July, and can be had of the publisher by any person desiring a copy, on receipt of the publisher's price.

Price to be announced in the prospectus.

For sale at the principal Law Bookstores in San Francisco.

Address, HENRY J. LARATT,
jy22 San Francisco.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

☞READERS OF THE PACIFIC AND STRANGERS, visiting Sacramento, desiring Goods in our line, are invited to call on us and examine an assortment not excelled in the State.

New and Choice Varieties for Retailing,

Received by every Steamer, direct from manufacturers in Philadelphia and Eastern Cities.

STROBRIDGE & COLLINS,
m18 tf J street, corner Fifth.

Reapers and Mowers.

BURRILL'S REAPER AND MOWER;
Burrill's Reapers (largeplate);
Seymour & Morgan's Improved Reapers.

The above come out this year as Reapers and Mowers combined, and are not to be excelled by any other Reaper.

Ketchum's Mowers, (latest improved.)

For sale low by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

ALEXANDER BUSWELL,

BOOK-BINDER, PAPER RULER, AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER;

133 Clay Street, San Francisco.

BINDING of every description neatly executed; BLANK BOOKS ruled and bound to any desired pattern; Blanks, Way-Bills, Brief Paper, Music Paper, &c., ruled to order at the shortest notice.

N. B.—I have lately received an EMBOSSING MACHINE—the only one in the State—and am supplied with all other machinery appertaining to a regular Bindery—making it the most complete Bindery in the State.
May 5-3m

PLOW HARNESS—WAGON HARNESS—CART HARNESS—
HAMES AND COLLARS.
A few sets for sale low,
ap8-2m J. D ARTHUR.

STORE AND SHIP TRUCKS—Large size.
For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

ROPE WALK.
MANILLA ROPE OF ANY SIZE, MANUFACTured to order, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of
Manilla Rope, all sizes
ALSO,
Bale Rope, and Whale Line.
TURPS & CO.,
sept 26-3m 120 Front street

OX BOWS—1¼-inch and 2-inch, best quality.
For sale low by the case.
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

TENNESSEE CHEESE—All sizes.
For sale low by
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

PANNING MILLS—Assorted sizes, in case of 3 each
For sale by J. D. ARTHUR,
ap8-2m Washington street, near Davis.

HORSE RAKES—Revolving and Steel Wire.
Just received and for sale by
ap8-2m J. D. ARTHUR.

JONAS G. CLARK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

FURNITURE,

128 Washington Street, SAN FRANCISCO.

☞We are now manufacturing our FINEST FURNITURE, and would invite the attention of the public to our PRESENT STOCK, the largest ever offered on the Pacific Coast.

my20-3m JONAS G. CLARK & CO.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.,

New York and California Express and Exchange Company.

CAPITAL, $600,000

D. N. BARNEY, President.
T. M. JANES, Treasurer.

DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE IN SUMS to suit, on all the cities of the United States and Canadas, and Pay the highest price for GOLD DUST and GOLD BARS.

Purchase Exchange and Certificates of Deposit, at our rates.

Advance on Gold Dust consigned for assay, and receive Deposits, General and Special.

Express Forwarders and Commission Agents.

Ship Treasure at the lowest rates, and insure on our open Policies, held with the best English Companies, viz.:

Indemnity Mutual Marine, Royal Exchange Insurance,
Marine Insurance, London Assurance,

Forward Freight and Parcels to all parts of the United States and Canadas, and through the

"American and European Express and Exchange Company,"

To all parts of EUROPE. Execute Commissions, make Collections and Purchases, and attend promptly to all matters pertaining to the Express business.

Forward Daily Expresses,

In charge of experienced and faithful Messengers, to all the Towns and Mining Camps in California.

Semi-Monthly to Oregon and intermediate points, on the northern Coast, and San Diego and intermediate points on the southern Coast, and by every vessel for the Sandwich Islands.

☞Office corner California and Montgomery streets.

LOUIS McLANE, JR.,
G. W. BELL, General Agent for California.
SAMUEL KNIGHT, Superintendents.

NEW BEDFORD OIL AND CAMPHENE WORKS,

NO. 87 WASHINGTON STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

WE HAVE CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE,

Bleached, Sperm, Polar, Lard and China OILS,

IN CASKS, BARRELS AND CASES.

NEATS' FOOT OIL, IN BARRELS AND CASES;
TANNERS' OIL, IN BARRELS;
CAMPHENE AND BURNING FLUID, in cases;
ALCOHOL, 80 to 96 per cent., in barrels and cases;
CAMPHENE AND OIL WICKING, of all kinds;
CANDLE WICKING and PLAITED WICK, for Star Candles;
SODA ASH AND POTASH;
BAR SOAP AND OIL SOAP.

Our Oils, Camphene and Fluid are of our own manufacture, and all sales guaranteed to give satisfaction.

no19-tf R. F. KNOX & CO.

LEWIS COFFEY & RISDON'S STEAM BOILER WORKS

The only Exclusively Boiler Making Establishment on the Pacific Coast.

Owned and Conducted by Practical Boiler Makers.

ALL ORDERS FOR NEW WORK OR THE REPAIRing of Old Work, executed as ordered and warranted as to quality; and are prepared to furnish ENGINES AND BOILERS of all size, of California manufacture and warranted.

☞Old Stand—Corner of Bush and Market sts., San Francisco.

LEWIS COFFEY, J. N. RISDON

CAKES & CONFECTIONERY!

G. MITCHLER,

251 Washington St., 2 doors below Stockton,

Is constantly replenishing his stock of

Confectionery, Mottoes, Fancy Toys, &c.

And keeps the best assortment that can be found in the City.

For Parties and Weddings, he has an excellent service of

SILVER WARE AND ORNAMENTS,

Recently imported by him from Paris.

Cakes and Confectionery made of the BEST MATERIALS.

G. MITCHLER,
Ap18-3m 251 Wash'n St., near Stockton.

JOHN W. TUCKER

Importer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer

—IN—

WATCHES, DIAMONDS,

Silver Ware, Jewelry,

—AND—

SILVER PLATED WARE.

QUARTZ WORK

OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

WATCHES REPAIRED WITH CARE AND WARRANTED,

—AT—

NO. 126 MONTGOMERY STREET,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons in the Interior desirous of purchasing articles of Jewelry, by forwarding a description, accompanied by the cash, can obtain them, and depend on their being of the best quality, and selected with care; and there is little doubt that this mode will prove as satisfactory to the purchaser as if the article had been selected under their own supervision.

Persons in the Interior wishing a

WATCH

MADE OF

GOLD OF THEIR OWN DIGGING,

Can have it done by forwarding the Gold to the undersigned, at his address as above, where also may be found a fine assortment of

PATENT LEVER MOVEMENTS,

Ready for Casing.

no1-3m JOHN W. TUCKER.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S LINE TO PANAMA,

CONNECTING

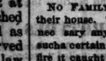
VIA PANAMA RAILROAD,

WITH THE STEAMERS OF THE U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP CO. AT ASPINWALL.

FOR NEW YORK AND NEW ORLEANS, DIRECT

The Only Reliable and Safe Route.

DEPARTURE FROM FOLSOM STREET WHARF,



THE MAGNIFICENT STEAMSHIP

Will leave Folsom Street Wharf, with the U. S. Mails Passengers and Treasure, for PANAMA

On Thursday, August 5th, 1858,

At 9 o'clock, A. M., punctually.

Passengers by the P. M. S. Co's line are booked on their arrival at Panama at the wharf at the Railroad terminus, by the Company's steam ferry-boat, and are transported by the Panama Railroad Company, immediately ACROSS THE ISTHMUS TO ASPINWALL

Where the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. are expected to be in readiness to convey them to New York or New Orleans.

The Panama Railroad Company and United States Mail Steamship Company have authorized us to sell their Tickets, if desired by holders of Pacific Tickets.

Passengers are notified that all tickets for the steamers of the U. S. Mail S. S. Co. must be taken by them at Aspinwall, for regular and exclusive, as they will pass no other by contract.

Treasure will be received on board the steamer until 12 o'clock, M., on

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4th.

No money will be received on board after 3 o'clock P. M. of AUGUST 4th.

And a written order must be presented at the Company's office for all

Treasure shipped.

For freight or passage apply at the office on the wharf.

FOLSOM E. BABCOCK, Agents.
jun26 Current Succession and Lessees of the wharf.

WAGONS—3 Farm and Team Wagons.
For sale low.
ap8-m J. D. ARTHUR.

MARK DELMAS & CO. BANKERS,

100 Montgomery, and 61 California Street.

DRAW SIGHT AND TIME BILLS ON AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW YORK.

ADVANCE ON GOLD DUST for Coinage or Assay.
BUY AND SELL GOLD BARS.
RECEIVE DEPOSITS, GENERAL AND SPECIAL.
PURCHASE MINT CERTIFICATES.
Attend to Collections, and transact a general
BANKING BUSINESS.
San Francisco, May 20th, 1858. my20-3tf

REWARD BIBLES.

I WISH TO SAY AGAIN TO THE SABBATH School children in the State, that there are plenty of REWARD BIBLES on hand to supply all who commit to memory the answers to the questions in the Assembly's Catechism, and recite them at one time.

S. H. WILLEY.
Howard Street Presbyterian Church, San Francisco, June 21, 1858.

ALAMEDA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN AND LADIES.

DR. W. GROVE DEAL, PRINCIPAL.

THE eighth session of the Institute will open THURSDAY, July 15th, 1858.

LOCATION.

The Alameda Collegiate Institute is located in a pleasant Oak Grove, in the village of Alameda, in sight of the Bay and City of San Francisco.

Contra Costa and Opposition Stage, Ferry Boats touch at our landing, from which stages convey passengers immediately to the Institute.

The place is remarkable for its healthiness and delightful climate; and is equal to any for its quiet, morality and freedom from everything that would divert the students from their studies.

TERMS.	Five mos.
Board, Tuition, in English Branches and Ancient Languages, and Washing,	$125 00
Music, including use of instrument,	50 00
Modern Languages, each,	25 00
Embroidery,	20 00
Tuition in English Branches, per session,	20 00
Classics and Mathematics,	25 00

Bills due half yearly in advance. This regulation must be complied with, unless special arrangements are made with the Principal.

Each scholar must have every article of clothing marked with her or his name.

Boarders supply their own Bedding, Napkins and Lights. Books and Stationery supplied at city prices.

No deduction made for absence or parents a month.

For further information, address

DR. W. GROVE DEAL,
Jel7-1m Alameda, or San Francisco.

CIRCULAR.

THE SECOND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION OF THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE OF THE CITY OF SAN FRANCISCO,

WILL BE HELD IN THAT CITY IN SEPTEMBER next, commencing on WEDNESDAY, the 1st, and continuing open at least fifteen days.

The present Directory of the Institute, with the light of experience shed before them by the efforts of their predecessors, and with the precedent already set establishing the fact, beyond a doubt, that an Industrial Exhibition can be gotten up in this city and conducted by a succession of terms, enter upon the task before them with buoyant hopes and bright anticipations, entirely free from all apprehensions of failure in this, the second effort of the Institute. While it will be the constant aim of the members of the new Board to imitate the example of those of the old in their zeal, energy and harmonious action, it will be their steady care to avoid, if possible, any errors which experience may have developed in the working system of the system before adopted; hoping thereby to enlist the hearty co-operation of all who may desire to become contributors to the display, and to secure the approving smiles and generous patronage of an appreciative public.

The advantages which have accrued from our first Exhibition, are so numerous and obvious, as to have secured already to its projectors, and those who aided them in the enterprise, the hearty thanks and commendations of all who feel an interest in the progress and welfare of our State. The Exhibition presented in a single week unmistakable evidences of the rapid strides which had been and were still being made in the development of the mechanical, Agricultural and Mineral resources of our youthful State. It tended to the dissemination of correct information concerning our immense natural resources, and awakened in the minds of the ingenious new ideas concerning their development. The exhibit of what had been done, pointed out so plainly what still remained to be accomplished, that a spirit of emulation was at once aroused among all classes of the community, and latent talents were aroused and directed to channels of usefulness before unthought of. All this must result in immeasurable benefits, and when its record is read abroad, as it will be, it must, in the minds of all who are open to conviction, the fact that California presents such advantages as are nowhere else to be found, not only to the operative workman of every pursuit, but to him who seeks to use his capital of capital in any legitimate channel—it must have the tendency to bring to our shores an increasing immigration, which is at present our great and only want.

It is earnestly hoped that

THE FAMILY CIRCLE.

A Mother's Influence.

The following touching and felicitous illustration of the power of ideas, was given by Wendell Philips the other day in a public speech in New York;—

"I was told to day a story so touching in reference to this that you must let me tell it. It is a temperance case, but it will illustrate this just as well. It is the story of a mother on the green hills of Vermont, holding by the right hand a son sixteen years old, mad with love of the sea. And as she stood by the garden gate on a sunny morning she said;—'Edward, they tell me (for I never saw the ocean) that the great temptation of the seaman's life is drink. Promise me before you quit your mother's hand that you will never drink.' And, said he, (for he told me the story,) I gave her the promise, and went the broad world over—Calcutta, the Mediterranean, San Francisco, the Cape of Good Hope, the North Pole and the South—I saw them all in forty years, and I never saw a glass filled with sparkling liquor that my mother's form, at the garden gate on the green hill-side of Vermont, did not rise before me; and to-day, at sixty, my lips are innocent of liquor." Was not that sweet evidence of the power of a single word? Yet that was not half. "For" said he "yesterday there came a man into my counting-room, a young man of forty and asked me, 'do you know me?' 'No.' Well said he, 'I was once brought drunk into your presence on ship board; you were a passenger, the captain kicked me aside; you took me to your birth and kept me there until I had slept off the intoxication; you then asked me if I had a mother; and I said I never knew a word from her lips: you told me of yours at the garden-gate, and to-day I am the master of one of the finest packet's in New York, and I come to ask you to call and see me." How far that little candle throws its beams! That mother's word on the green hill side of Vermont! Oh, God be thanked for the mighty power of a single word!

A Trade a Fortune.

If parents would consider the welfare and happiness of their children, they would choose the virtuous mechanic, farmer, or honest trader, as companions and helpmates, instead of the rich, who aside from their income have no means of subsistance.

How often does this question arise, and from religious parents, too, in choosing companions and suitors for their daughters:

"Is he rich?" If the daughter answers, "Yes he is rich, he is a gentleman, neat in his dress, and can live without work," the parents are pleased.

Not many years ago a Polish lady of plebian birth, but of exceeding beauty and accomplishments, won the affections of a young nobleman, who, having her consent, solicited her from her father in marriage, and was refused. We may easily imagine the astonishment of the nobleman.

"Am I not," said he "of sufficient rank to aspire to your daughter's hand?"

"You are undoubtedly of the best blood of Poland."

"And my fortune and reputation, are they not—"

"Your estate is magnificent, and your conduct irreproachable."

"Then having your daughter's consent how should I expect a refusal?"

"This, sir," the father replied, "is my only child, and her happiness is the chief concern of my life. All the possessions of fortune are precarious; what fortune gives at her caprice she takes away. I see no security for the independence and comfortable living of a wife but one; in a word, I am resolved that no one shall be the husband of my daughter who is not at the same time master of a trade!"

The nobleman bowed and retired silently. A year or two after the father was sitting at the door and saw approaching the house wagons laden with baskets, and at the head of the cavalcade a person in the dress of a basket maker. And who do you suppose it was? The former suitor of his daughter; the nobleman had turned basket maker. He was master of a trade, and brought the wares made by his own hands for inspection, and a certificate from his employer in testimony of his skill.

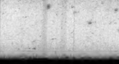
The condition being fulfilled no further obstacle was opposed to the marriage. But the story is not yet done. The Revolution came; fortunes were plundered, and lords were scattered as chaff before the four winds of heaven. Kings became baggars, some of them teachers; and the noble Pole supported his wife and her father in the infirmities of age by his basket making industry.

NEWSPAPER STATISTICS.—There are 104 papers published in New York city, having an aggregate annual circulation of 78,000,000, and 51 in Philadelphia, having a circulation of 40,000,000. In Albany the number of papers annually printed is 15,060,400, which gives a proportion of 321, to each individual, or more than one to each person every week day in the year. The people of the United States spend $15,000,000 in a year for newspapers. The origin of newspapers is traced to Italy. The first one in England appeared during the reign of Queen Elizabeth, at the time of the Spanish Aamada, and was called "*Ye English Mercurie.*" The Boston *News-Letter*, commenced in 1704, was the first in America. One hundred years ago there was not more than twenty-five newspapers in this country; but at this period, if all the newspapers annually printed here were put together in a continuous string they would reach more than ten times around the world, and their weight would amount to seventy million pounds.

CALIFORNIA NEWSPAPERS.—We may safely assert that the Golden State is taking the lead in the matter of Newspapers. No State in the Union can boast of a more interesting Religious paper than the *Weekly Pacific*, published at San Francisco. We are by no means dependent upon our own opinion in this matter. We will not even accept the *N. Y. Observer*, *N. Y. Evangelist* or *Presbyterian*, either as regards mechanical execution or the ability with which is conducted. The same is true of the secular papers in and out of San Francisco. In the ability and influence of her newspapers, California realizes an amount of good that is incalculable.—A prominent feature of the California press, is its independence upon all questions of a public character.—*Hornellsville, N. Y., National American of June 5th.*

THE PACIFIC.—Among the excellent religious newspapers which we receive from San Francisco, we would mention the *Pacific* as well entitled to notice and patronage. Although, like other religious journals, it is edited by men of a single denomination, its columns exhibit a catholicity of spirit and a freedom from sectarianism, which entitle it to a high rank among publications of a kindred character. It eschews politics.—*Napa Co. Reporter.*

NATHANIEL GRAY,
UNDERTAKER AND GENERAL FURNISHER.



NATHANIEL GRAY HAS TAKEN that large brick building, 155 Sacramento st., corner of Webb, and is now prepared to furnish everything required for

Funeral Arrangements, Coffins,
of all sizes and styles.

Plates and Screws,
wholesale and retail,

N. B.—His facilities are such that he is prepared, at all times, to ship bodies to any part of the world.

☞ Lead Coffins made and forwarded to any part of the State.

☞ 154 Sacramento street, San Francisco, Cal. ap16-tf.

SAN FRANCISCO CORDAGE AND OAKUM FACTORY.

WE are manufacturing from pure Hemp, and have constantly on hand a large assortment of

MANILA CORDAGE,

Of all sizes—three and four strand—comprising Whale Line, Bale Rope, (for balling hay,) Manila Hawsers, &c. Also, OAKUM—all of which are guaranteed to be of the best qualities made.

Any particular size, length, or description of Manila Cordage required will be manufactured to ORDER at short notice.

All orders promptly filled at the lowest market prices.

TUBBS & CO., 91 Front street, sept 25-3m between Jackson and Pacific.

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE
STILL TRIUMPHANT!

UNDER THE OLD MOTTO OF—"BETTER CLOTHING FOR LESS MONEY THAN CAN BE BOUGHT ELSEWHERE IN SAN FRANCISCO."

Constantly on hand,

Fine Black Frock and Dress Coats,
TALMAS, RAGLANS,
BLACK AND FANCY PANTS.
Also, every variety of
Gents' Clothing and Furnishing Goods,
HATS, CAPS, TRUNKS, VALISES and CARPET BAGS,

which we can and will sell cheaper than any other house in San Francisco.

Remember the

BOSTON CLOTHING STORE,
NO 147 WASHINGTON STREET,
no19-tf Montgomery Block.

CHEESE PRESSES—CHEESE HOOPS.
ap8-2m For sale by J. D. ARTHUR.

JONES, WOOLL & SUTHERLAND,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
PORTRAIT FRAMES,
PICTURE FRAMES,
PIER GLASSES,
MANTLE LOOKING GLASSES,
ENGRAVINGS,
LITHOGRAPHS,
&c., &c., &c.
No. 89 Montgomery Street,
ja14-1y Near California street, San Francisco

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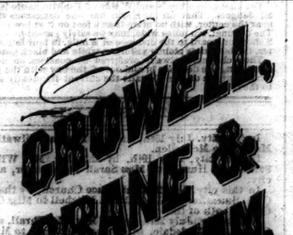

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cheaper than at any other establishment in this city; and they can, with the greatest confidence, announce to the public the

Best Foundry and Machine Shop on the Pacific Coast.

Our patrons will ever find us THOROUGH IN OUR WORK, FAIR IN OUR DEALINGS, and MODERATE IN OUR PRICES.

With the largest assortment of PATTERNS, and new ones constantly making,